The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,904 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
KHIVA	3532	800	W. Thomas	28th Jan.
ROSETTA	3003	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
VERONA	3877	800	E. V. Briscoe	11th "
PALMA	3877	800	E. V. Brooks	18th "
CROWN OF INDIA	3877	800	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
ARCHIMEDES	3912	800	G. G. Steel	4th Mar.
PERA	3536	800	J. A. Allerton	11th "
CANDIA	3536	800	P. Russell	18th "
EWEN	3461	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
PARAMATTA	3536	800	C. H. Perrins	1st Apl.
CANDIA	3536	800	R. Stewart	8th "
MOLDAVIA	3726	800	J. Rochwood	15th "
COROMANDEL	3486	800	J. Reeves	22nd "
BURMAH	3112	500	W. J. Noakes	29th "
PESHAWAR	3009	800	L. H. Meade	6th May.
SIAM	3041	800	G. Jn. Brooks	13th "
LOCHIEL	3003	800	E. Ashdown	20th "
MEDINA	4752	800	W. B. Andrews	Tuesday, 31st May.

The starred steamer L. proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M. via Marseilles. By the above, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4486	800	L. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3009	800	L. H. Meade	18th "
LOCHIEL	3003	800	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240,
" to Marseilles " 350, " 250.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
S. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	21st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
S. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
BORNEO	4,000	13th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Suppoo House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	E. Morse	3500	550	3rd Feb.
ARETHUSE	C. Bechlinger	3500	550	19th "
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4000	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemesich	3000	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamer for BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Suppoo House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Dec. 14, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,022	460	Capt. F. Blight	23rd Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,559	460	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	460	Capt. R. Hutchison	9th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,327	450	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,316	460	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	460	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3507	460	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand-book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

TO RAILWAY AUDIT CLERKS.

WANTED SENIOR and JUNIOR TRAFFIC AUDIT CLERKS for a Railway Office. The former must have a thorough knowledge of the system of clearing accounts with foreign Railways and be able to work personally, the latter a good knowledge of station accounts and Audit office routine. Applicants should give full particulars of their experience and qualifications as present salary. Salaries paid according to qualifications. Apply at once to

ACCOUNTANT,
W. I. P. RAILWAY, Marmagao, Goa.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9 FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1880
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price Lists on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Lytch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Jan. (on arrival of Outward Tramway Mail Steamer), calling at Beyt, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohumrah, and Bussorah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENSADA ..... 2078 tons, on 19th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 18th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 26, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PLAYING CARDS.

NEW YORK SQUEEZERS AND PIONEERS.
Best quality, strongest material, highly finished, slipping readily when handled :—

	Per Pack. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs.
SQUEEZERS, round corners ...	1 14	18 8
Gilt Edges Do. do. ...	2 2	21 0
PIONEERS, Gilt edge ...	1 10	18 0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Special Agents for the celebrated Machines made by the well known firm of Messrs. SINGER & COMPANY, Coventry,

Beg to announce that under instructions from the Manufacturers, they are now offering the following Machines at a reduction of twenty per cent. off Original Prices.

The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines being everywhere acknowledged the present is an expectionally good opportunity for securing a really Good Machine at a very low price.

The "Apollo" Tricycle, Central Geared, 44, 46 and 48 inch. Reduced price Rs. 280.

Do. do. Side Geared, 48 inch. Price Rs. 32.

The same Machines fitted with the Celebrated Telescopic Axle, Rs. 20 extra.

The "Apollo" Sociable Tricycle forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, to ride together. Reduced price Rs. 345.

The "Extraordinary" Bicycle. The safest and easiest Machine made, 50 inch. Reduced price Rs. 230.

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs. 2 to 4	each
Bags for Luggage	" 10-8 to 25	each
Bells and Gongs	" 1 to 4	each
Balls for Bearing	" 4-8	doz.
Cement for fixing Tyres	As. 8	piece
Cement for mending Cuts	" 10	bottle
"King Dick" Spanners	Rs. 2-12	each
Lamps	" 12 to 20	each
Spoke Adjusters	" 1-12	each
Wallets	" 3-0 to 8-8	each

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POON.

LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.

DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

JUST PUBLISHED,
Rs. 8; Postage, As. 8; V. P. P., As. 12.
Neatly bound, 500 pages.

MODERN HINDUISM,
Being an account of the Religion and Life of the Hindus, by
REV. W. J. WILKINS,
AUTHOR OF HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

CONTENTS.

1. Early Life. | 3. Caste. | 5. Women.
2. Hindu Sects. | 4. Worship. | 6. Morals.
7. Death, Shradha, and Future Judgment.

The information given is of especial value, as proceeding from one who has lived for many years in India, and met with all classes of the community in the cities and in the villages, and conversed with them in their own language, and has learned much that is not to be found in books previously written on this most interesting subject.

Re. 9 nett; Postage, 6 As.; or V. P. P., 10 As.

THE COMMON SENSE OF RIDING.
RIDING FOR LADIES.
WITH HINTS ON THE STABLE, BY
MRS. POWER O'DONOGHUE.
With 86 illustrations by
A. CHANTREY CORBOULD.
Elegantly printed and bound.

The present volume, by the chief authority in the Kingdom on Ladies' Riding, and the companion of the Empress of Austria in the hunting field, is a thorough and systematic guide in all branches of the subject, and she is admirably supported by Mr. A. C. Corbould, who has furnished 86 original and artistic drawings of horses and their lady riders in both correct and incorrect positions, and methods of management, judicious and injudicious, together with other matters essential to an intelligent knowledge of the art of riding.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
RODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

BATS, Best English make, gent's	each	9	0
Do. do. Cork handled gent's	"	7	0
Do. do. Pinder's Full Size, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to screw his Bat tighter or slacker	"	12	0
Do. do. Champion match	"	9	0
Do. do. Full sizing	"	8	0
Do. do. do. double strung	"	11	0
Do. do. do. cork handled	"	12	0
Do. Treacher's "No Pins Ultra" the latest pattern	"	10	0
Do. The Demon Steamers	"	8	0
Do. The Victor Perfects	"	7	0
Do. Ayres' Champion	"	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	"	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India Rubber	"	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls	"	1	0

BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation	For dozen	Rs. 5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation pile	"	5 0
Do. do. do. Champion	"	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, Knapsack, the best Ball yet introduced	"	12 0
Do. Ayres' do.	"	12 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, as by M. Regulation Club	"	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or pimpled India-rubber Soles	For pair	10 0

A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, ring supports, lines and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case 47 8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagement.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as a Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NOW READY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 8, Waterloo P. S. W.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, 2, Creed Lane, E. C.
Messrs. W. THACKER & Co., 87, Newgate Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have received, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUTS.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, Bottled by Burke,	DECCAN BREWERY BEER AND STOUT.	GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Re. 6-4; Pts. Re. 4-4.	Best Beer, good and sound, Per 5 gallon cask, Re. 8 (cask additional.)	Per doz. Qts. Re. 6-4; Pts. Re. 4-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	"	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	"	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows :—

In open face white metal case	Rs.	25	
" sterling silver case	"	40	
In hunting white metal case	"	28	
" sterling silver case	"	45	
In cut hunting white metal case	"	30	
" sterling silver case	"	50	

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches :—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns, so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
Pte. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash :—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs.	250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	"	200
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	"	300
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	"	400
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	"	250
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE!
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE.)
ALFRED THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 24th, to FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1887.
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
COME AND SEE
THE YOUNG ELEPHANT MYSORA ON THE STAGE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1887.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. BOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

THE CHARTERED STEAMER SIROCCO has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be conveyed into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Company will not be responsible for any damages, and all claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 26, 1887.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY the 28th February next, at 5-30 p.m.
JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Bombay, January 25, 1887. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS to QUARRY a part of GORUP-DEO HILL, will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of 31st instant. Plan of sites and conditions to be observed in quarrying may be seen at his Office.
J. F. BAIRD,
Bombay, 21st January 1887. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified for general information that from THIS DATE Mr. J. F. FERNANDEZ has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN for our firm per procuration.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.
Agents The Moolajee Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld.
" The Sholapoor Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld.
" The Mahalakshmi Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld.
Bombay, 26th Jan. 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Port Trust, up to noon of the 3rd February, for the supply of about 1,200 lineal feet of Moulmein or Calicut TEAK SLEEPERS, 8 feet by 5 feet.
Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of rupees five hundred in cash or Government Paper or Port Trust Bonds endorsed in favour of the Trustees.
Specification and drawing of the section of Sleeper required may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.
GEO. F. ORMISTON,
Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25 January 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
WITH reference to the Notification No. 206, General Department, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL which appeared in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2 th instant and under Rule I of the Rules therein referred to, it is hereby notified that the POLLING PLACES for the RATE-PAYERS' ELECTION to be held on THURSDAY the 3rd of February 1887 is fixed to be at the Municipal Offices.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th January 1887.

PIGMENTS FOR THE THEATRE, SOIREES, etc.

		Rs. a.
Bloom of Roses, Pears's ... ... bot.		0 12
" " Price's ... ... "		1 4
" " Rimmel's bot. Re. 0-12 and		1 8
" " Saunder's ... ... bot.		0 10
Burnt Cork Prepared, For Negro Minstrels, etc. ... ... box		0 12
Blanc de Perle Liquid, Atkinson's		2 0
" " " Pears's		1 0
" " " Rimmel's ...		1 0
Carmine, for the face, and to heighten the effect of the Burnt Cork ... ... pkt.		0 12
Cheeses, for sallow complexions, and to darken the eye-brows, etc. ... ... box		0 6
Diamant Poudre ... ... each		1 8
Grenadine, for the lips		1 8
Lining Colour, for wrinkling the face, brown or black ... ... bot.		0 12
Maiden's Blush, for reviving youthful bloom to the Cheeks ... ... bot.		2 8
Pearl Powder, Atkinson's ... ... box		0 12
Pencils for the eye-lids and eye-brows, each		0 12
" for the face ... ... "		0 012
Prepared Whiting, for Pantomimes, Clown's faces, etc.... ... ... box		0 12
Rouge de Theatre, in packets, Atkinson's...		0 12
" " in pots, 4 shades ...		1 8
" " in packets, Pears's ...		0 8
" " in pots		0 12
" " in pots, Rimmel's ...		0 12
" " Vegetal "		1 0
" " Ville "		1 8
" " Chinese, in tablets		1 8
Vinaigre de Rouge, Pinaud's		0 8

MAKE-UP BOX, containing Rouge, Pearl Powder, Whiting, Mongolian, Ruddy Rouge, Powdered Antimony, Joining Paste, Violet Powder, Box and Puff, Chrome, Blue, Burnt Cork, Pencils for the Eyelids, Spirit, Gum, Indian Ink, Burnt Umber, Camel Hair Brushes, Hair Foot, Woolcrape Hair, Cold Cream, Paint Saucer, Miniature Puffs, Scissors and Looking Glass ... ... 21 0.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
SELF-CLEANING.
WATER FILTERS.
THIS RAPID WATER FILTER will purify the most offensive, stagnant, or other waters with astonishing rapidity. The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented. The effect of this Filter upon even the foulest Thames Water is surprising, and chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of organic matter in the water that has once passed through it.
It is the best possible preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and all other diseases arising from drinking impure water. No water should be used for drinking or cooking without being effectually purified; and no house can be thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

No. 000, 1 Gal. Rs. 7-8	No. 00, 1½ Gal. Rs. 9.	No. 0, 2½ Gal. Rs. 12-8
No. 1, 3½ Gal. Rs. 17.	No. 2, 5 Gal. Rs. 24	No. 3, 6 Gal. Rs. 40
	No. 4, 7 Gal. Rs. 50	

CHEAVIN'S
POCKET RAPID FILTERS, Rs. 6 each.
BLOCK CHARCOAL
GLASS WATER FILTERS,
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE.
THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.

Plain Pattern	From Re. 1 0 to Rs. 3 0
Beautifully Engraved	From Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 5 4
Glass Covers for the above	each as. 12
Spare Charcoal Block	" as. 10
Pocket Filters in tin case	Rs. 2 8
Do. do. Large	" 4 8

SILICATED CARBON
POCKET FILTERS.
Designed by Major Fraser, of the Royal Engineers, and approved by the Authorities at the Horse Guards ..... each Rs. 5
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, a very superlicable single-seated Brougham, Arab horse (7 years), harness, &c.

JUBILEE BROOCHES.—In Silver and Gold, artistically finished. Rs. 8 and 10. Early application solicited. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ICE.—Ices, four kinds Sallis, every day different kinds. Also wines and cakes, &c., &c., of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church-gate-street.

THE SALE of the DHURUMSEY MILLS takes place on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February 1887. See full advertisement in this paper under the heading "Sales by Auction"—Nanu and Hormusji.

WANTED, a European NURSE accustomed to the care of children and also a good needlewoman, to be Lady's Maid. Liberal salary will be given for an efficient servant. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Adelphi Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

A WIDOW LADY residing in a large House in a central and healthy part of London, with grown up daughter, can offer a home for children or a Lady with children. For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. Mackay, 3 Castlestorm Road, Kensington, W. London.

TO LET, MOUNT ABU.—For Season, rains and cold weather. Fine View: formerly occupied by General Watson: superior physician recommendation for two families. Apply P. C. O. Seaman, Esq. C.S. Bungle, or Pranjit Russel Wadi Sanskoh, Agent, Mount Abu.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES of all descriptions, working from the thinnest muslin up to leather, can be had at greatly reduced prices for cash or monthly payments only at the Company's Establishment 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES from the well-known Vineyards of J. Palugyai and Sohne, Presshurg (Hungary) Chateau Palugyai, white, per doz. pts. Rs. 18; per 2 doz. pts Rs. 17, Chateaux Palugyai, red, per doz. pts Rs. 16, per 2 doz pts Rs. 17. Carlowitz r. per doz. qts. Rs. 24, per 2 doz pts Rs. 15. Pressburger, red, Rs. 13 per doz qts.
Agency, 4 Bruce Lane.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL PHAETON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to "F. C. F." care of this Paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accuracy, lime, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Proprietors, Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

NEWFOUNDLAND, BULL and FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE. Apply to M. Goldstein, Coffee house, Prince's Dock Gate.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade Road, Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujarat Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dnyan Sudhara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—A Spanish Matador's Costume FOR SALE, nearly new, a Bargain. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Fort.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Sanachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. K., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH & CREDIT EMPORIUM, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Rollers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cousins, Bombay Wood Mills.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Re. 3.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE, available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c., on application to L. E. ASHLEY, Lt. Bol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Manda, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Mail-Phaeton and pair Bay Arabs with all stable requisites. Phaeton carries with lady's back rest, folding step, and brake. VICTORIA in good order, that has used with a pair, but only provided with shafts. Set of English, brass mounted harness, made to order by Dunnett & Co., in use about 2 months. For further particulars address "F. M.," Bombay Club.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE Apollo Street.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorised Manufacturers, Apply to
EWART, LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION
THE BEST ANNOTATED EDITION
OF SOUTHEY'S
LIFE OF NELSON
Is that published in connection with th Madras Journal of Education.
Published in two Parts, Part I containing Chapters I to V, with full Notes; Part II containing Chapters VI to IX, with full Notes. Price Re. 1 each Part; by V.P.P. Rs. 1-4.
APPLY to ADDISON AND Co., "Journal of Education" Office, 183, Mount Road, Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 30; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses stabled and livery at Commission each, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5 per cent. Veterinary consultations to cattle breeders and others. All horses will meet our best attention. Shoeing a specialty to single and double harness in the yards; charges, Rs. 4 a set; single, Rs. 2½. The Horse thoroughly Trained under the management of a thoroughly practical Horseman. Quarter, tail and every class of shoeing done.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, Bori-street, Poona.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, Bori-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
AUCTION SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES
AND
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothing, consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, jeans and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shirts, hats, caps, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Bombay, January 27, 1887.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF 14 CASES WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECE GOODS, &c.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, *Fort*, by order of the mercantile firm, Messrs. Cooverjee Purbat, and (late) the insolvent Mr. G. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and risk of the mortgagors A. Doolubdas and Co. (insolvents), 14 cases containing cashmere, merino, satin, broadcloth, velvet, net, flannel, account stock. Will be sold in small lots.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Norine, bankrupt and Insolvent, consisting of silver anklets (Tora).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
" " on SUNDAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Goculdas Madhowjee, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody's Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
versus
The New Dharumsey Ferojahboy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, an Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, as Attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Sasoon Sassoy Street, within the Fort, Dossabhoy Framjee Pundey, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon; outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Dhunoodhur, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gedy Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Dhunoodhur, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst-road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made in this suit on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale as will shortly be settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardeser Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the G.I.P. Railway station at Coorla, Kurla district of Tanna.
The Mills (which are formerly known as the old Cowrie Mills) contain about 50,770 spindles and 1,261 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, at No. 23, Mosedon-street, Fort, the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 27, 1887.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co., STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and Norwegian Governments.
The International Tribunes, Headlettes, Colliderine, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no first but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an engineer, can be worked as cheap as the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable 12 H. P. Second-hand, In Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CHESTERFIELDS in the BAGARAT.
THE Beds of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART FURNITURE, BRASS AND ZINC ARCHITRO BRONZE WARE, Mikado Set, such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

TO THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Applications for temporary installations for the Jubilee only for the Motusil must be made immediately to avoid disappointment.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 22 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianoforte with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 15 per cent., being cost of freight and duties.
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
By
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF ELL BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it faithfully, by accident, or fate, though not by the purpose, the Office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to promulgate the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Re. 1. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTICES.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
OONOOR—NILGIRIS.
VISITORS to OONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel. Accommodation for [illegible] had elsewhere or TARIFF MODERATE. [illegible]
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
OPENING OF FURTHER SECTION.
SOUTH DECCAN LINE.
SUBJECT to the confirmation of Government, the line from Dharwar to Deoli, 56 Miles, will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on the 31th instant.
The train service will be as follows:—

UP.		DOWN.	
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Dharwar	1.45	Leave Deoli	1.45
Do. Londa	4.30	Do. Londa	4.30
Arrive Deoli	7.30	Arrive Dharwar	7.30

Arrangements are being made with W. I. P. Railway for through booking between Stations on the S. M. Railway and Northern and Southern.
For further particulars see Notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Company's Traffic Manager, Dharwar.
G. M. STEWARD,
Agent, S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 8th January 1887.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the LOCAL FUND and PROVINCIAL TOLL BARS and the FERRY FARMS of the NASIK COLLECTORATE for the year 1887-88 (from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock on the 5th February 1887 in his office in the Wada called Peshwa's New Wada at Nasik. The acceptance of the final bid is subject to the confirmation of the Collector. Any person wishing to bid at the auction should appear before the Undersigned on the date and hour specified with a certificate signed by a competent Government officer certifying the amount for which he is solvent. The conditions of the sale of the Tolls and Ferries will be read out at the time of the auction to the bidder and their signatures obtained to a bond stating that they are contracted. Securities to the full amount of the bid must be furnished by the bidder of each Toll and Ferry Farm when finally knocked down, and ten per cent. deposit will be required to be paid on the day of sale. Particulars regarding the sale can be obtained in the Office of the Undersigned during office hours excepting Sundays and holidays.
G. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Nasik, 24th January 1887.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
TENDERS are invited for earth filling and masonry works in the construction of a Locomotive goods engine shed, and other works near this company's station at Parel.
Plans may be seen at this office on and after the 19th instant, where also can be obtained on payment of the amount per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract and specification.—
1. Specification.
2. Articles of agreement.
3. Schedule of rates.
4. Bill of quantities.
5. Form of tenders.
Tenders must be duly signed, sealed and addressed to Major W. S. S. Blisset, R. E., the Agent of this Company, and delivered at his office not later than noon on the 1st of February 1887.
The envelope containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for construction of Locomotive Goods and Engine shed, and other works at Parel."
A deposit of one hundred rupees will be required to accompany each tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. W. Clarke,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1887.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW
OPEN TO ALL INDIA.
The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that there will be
A POULTRY SHOW AT POONA
ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1887,
which, it is hoped, may become a permanent addition to the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show.
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
Their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot have also kindly consented to be Patronesses.
The following ladies have kindly consented to join the Committee for the purpose of this Poultry Show only:—
Mrs. Wardrop. Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. LaTouche. Mrs. Osanna.
Mrs. Downing.
Joint Secretary for the Poultry Show.—Mr. S. Kyte.
The Committee are very desirous of encouraging the importation of fresh foreign birds of the truest breeds into the Presidency, and for this reason the following special prizes are offered:—
CLASS I.
LORD REAY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For be best Pen or Basket of true bred Dorkings.
CLASS II.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT' PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best imported Pen or Basket of true bred Cochins.
CLASS III.
MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred English Fowls
CLASS IV.
GENERAL KNOWLES PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Brahmaputs
CLASS V.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Spanish Fowls
CLASS VI.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Hamburghs.
CLASS VII.
THE HONORABLE MR. NAYLOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Malay or Game Fowls.
The following Prizes are also offered by the Society for the best Pen or Basket of Half or Cross Breeds:—
CLASS VIII. (Brahmahs.)

1 Brahmah bred with Buzrah 10	2 Brahmahs bred with Dorking 10
Brahmahs bred with Game 10	

CLASS IX. (Cochin Chinas.)

1 Cochin Chinas bred with Buzrah 10	2 Cochin Chinas bred with Dorking 10
1 Cochin Chinas bred with Game 10	

CLASS X. (Game.)

Spanish bred with Buzrah 10	2 Spanish bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XI. (Shanghai.)

Shanghai bred with Buzrah 10	2 Shanghai bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XII. (Hamburghs.)

1 Hamburghs bred with Buzrah 10	2 Hamburghs bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XIII. (Game or Malay.)
Game or Malay bred with Country 10
CLASS XIV. (Bantams.)

1 For the best pair of Basket of pure Bantams	10
2 For the best pair of Basket of Bantams	5
3 For the best Pen or Basket of Silk Japanese	10

CLASS XV.
1 Country fowls ... ... 5 | 2 Pair of Do. 5
CLASS XVI. (Turkeys.)
1 Pair of Ahmedabad ... ... 10 | 2 Pair of Gos 10
2 Pair of Locally bred 5
CLASS XVII (Geese).
1 Pen or Basket Toulouse ... 10 | 2 Pen or Basket Gos ... 5
2 Pen or Basket Aylesbury ... 10 | 2 Pen or Basket Locally bred ... 5
CLASS XVIII (Ducks).

1 Pen or Basket Rouen ... 10	2 Pen or Basket Gos ... 5
2 Pen or Basket Aylesbury ... 10	2 Pen or Basket Locally bred ... 5

CLASS XIX (Guinea Fowls.)

1 Pen or Basket Grey Speckled ... 10	2 Pen or Basket White Speckled ... 10

Other prizes for Pigeons, &c. will also be awarded.
GENERAL RULES OF POULTRY SHOW.
The Poultry to be in the yard at Shamboorda on the afternoon of 6th February.
1. Except in the case of Turkeys, which, as above stated, will be shown in pairs, every Pen or Basket must contain one cock and 2 hen birds.
2. Every Pen or Basket of fowls must be numbered and prizes as the Exhibitor may desire to.
3. Sickly fowls will not be admitted, and fowls becoming sick will be removed from the Show.
4. The Society will take care that water and watersroughs are supplied gratis and that food of all sorts can be purchased on the spot at minimum rates.
5. The Society will arrange with the Railway Companies for the conveyance of birds for Exhibition by passenger trains to and from the Show at reduced freight.
6. The Society will provide enclosures and protection from sun and weather.
7. The Society will also provide the Police to guard the Show, but will not be responsible for thefts.
8. The Society reserves to itself the power, if the working Committee thinks fit, of withholding Prizes and of adopting the money withheld to extra Prizes and also of giving extra Prizes for rare breeds if Fit, as caution.
Agents.—Bombay Agents.—Messrs. Wilkins & Watson & Co. of 22 Apollo Street, Fort, have kindly consented to act as Bombay Agents, and further information can be obtained from them.
The G. I. P. Railway and S. M. R. have consented to carry poultry by Passenger (except Mail) Trains at half the usual charges. It is hoped the other Railways will follow.
S. KYTE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Poultry Show.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Hostilities to be fixed in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.
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NOTICES.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
THE Executive Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant, to arrange for the celebration in Bombay, of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, request that subscriptions to the Fund, most being raised for the celebration, WILL PAY the amounts of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay, at its earliest convenience. Payment of all contributions will be acknowledged by the Honorary Secretaries, in the local Newspapers.
By Order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, January 22, 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED per s.s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowestaff.
One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.
Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circ

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Police Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Glen Cale (s), from Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Clan MacGregor (s), for Galle.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent left the dock on Tuesday, and Sir Charles Pinhey entered, and the s.s. Shan and Clan MacGregor left yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic receipts for the week ending the 22nd instant, shows an increase of Rs. 12,362 in receipts.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Joseph Marian Fernandes, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Presidency Magistrate Hare of being found loitering by night in Grant Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Valse	Dolores ... Waldteufel.
Selection	Romeo and Juliet ... Gounod.
Air	The Lost Chord ... A. Sullivan.
March	Seigie ... Handelivan.
Reverie	Humliche Liebe ... J. Beath.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE WORLI CASE.—Thirji Bhimshiowrak, a Bhatia pro money-lender, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dumbhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling house of Bhikoo, pensee, at the Old Powder-Works, Mazagaon, at 2 a.m. yesterday morning, with criminal intent. The accused raised the latch from outside the door of the room of the woman while she and her husband were asleep, and entered it, when she raised a cry, and her husband, who was in the adjoining room, got up and missed him while he was endeavouring to escape from the room. He was then handed over to the police. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GARDEN FOUNTAINS IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday, at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council, held under the presidency of Mr. Dumbhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Dumbhoy proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the following information, at his convenience, namely, the number of fountains supplied with water, and the rate at which water is consumed, whether nominal, monthly, annual, or by measurement; whether the water so supplied is used for ornamental fountains playing or for other purposes, including any estimate as to how the waste water is utilized, that is to say, whether the water is used for garden or agricultural purposes. If the latter, whether any charge is made for the use of such water, and the quantity of any uniform charge is levied on all water supplied to fountains attached to private properties." Mr. Nanabhoy explained that he moved the resolution, because of some want of uniformity which he had noticed in the charges imposed. The increase of gardens would of course beautify the city and should be encouraged, but if the water was used for the purpose of cultivating produce for sale, it was right that a charge should be made. Captain Morland seconded the resolution which was adopted.

A BOOK FANCIER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Shewram Gunput, a young Hindoo, before Mr. Ryan with the theft of several books, worth Rs. 58-12, from the shop of Messrs. Thacker and Sorabjee, booksellers. It appeared from the evidence that on the 19th instant, the accused entered the complainant's shop and bought a couple of novels, and at the same time gave an order for some other medical books. The next day he again visited the shop, buying two more novels and pricing some medical books which he wished to purchase. Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee, a partner of the firm who was in the shop, refused to sell the books, as they were the only copies of the works he had. They were in much demand with students. Because he could not get them the accused cancelled the order he had made the previous day and left the shop. The same afternoon, another Hindoo asked for the latter books on behalf of Soomer Pandurang, a book-seller in Kalbadevie, but was also refused. On Thursday morning these books were missed from the shelves where they had been placed, and on Sunday, owing to a search made by Mr. Ardesir, they were found in the shop of Soomer Pandurang. The latter averred when questioned that they had been left for sale in the shop by the accused. Mr. Atmaram Kistikar, a solicitor, who appeared for the defence, pleaded that the books had been bought for credit by the accused, and had not been ordered by the complainant in their books. He also contended that no evidence had been adduced as to the actual taking of the books, which evidence, he said, was required to prove the charge. Mr. Ryan convicted the accused, and, taking his youth into consideration, sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at Prince Road yesterday, touching the death of Margaret Connell, aged 7 years and 8 months, the daughter of Mr. James Connell, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Prince Road, opposite the Prince's Dock. At about five o'clock on Tuesday evening, deceased with several other children were playing near a stack of timber, and as she stood on a log of timber in the stack and tried to get hold of another one above, three logs fell on her. Her head was jammed between two logs, and she was killed on the spot. Another girl named Wallace Smith, who was near by, was also severely injured.

The following evidence was recorded:—Mr. James Connell, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, and father of the deceased, identified the body as that of his daughter, aged 7 years and 9 months, and said that on Tuesday evening one of his servants called to him and said deceased was seriously injured. He ran out at once and found the deceased at the timber merchant's yard at the end of the dock. She appeared to be dead.

Phebe Grenier, an ayah in the service of Mr. Connell, the first witness, said that at about five o'clock on Tuesday she was with four children of her master's near a pile of timber outside the Prince's Dock. The deceased was one of the children. There were about ten children there. They were playing on a pile of timber that was on a slant, and tried to get hold of a log above, when three logs gave way and fell on her. Her head was jammed under the timber. They all screamed and some men came there. The head of the deceased was extricated from under the timber when the logs were removed. Her head was injured and one ear bleeding. She was dead. She was carried to the house of Mrs. Mulhoz, and her mama came there soon afterwards. Another child was with the deceased playing on the timber. The logs that fell were very large. Witness shocked the deceased for shaking on the timber. She was not near enough to call her away. The logs fell suddenly. Many children were at that stack of timber nearly day, and witness took the children of her master there. None of the timber had fallen before.

Hellen, woman, an ayah in the service of Mr. Smith, also of Warren Bunder, near the tramway terminus, said that at about the same time she was there with two children of her master's. The rest of her evidence was in material points to the same effect as the last witness.

Mr. Beddoe, pauliss in the service of Mr. Mulhoz, who resides outside the Prince's Dock, was next examined. He said that about 6 p.m. on Tuesday he heard some one screaming near some stacks of timber outside his master's compound. He ran there, and saw three logs had fallen. The head of the deceased was under one log and another log was on her back. Witness and others removed them and found the child dead.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Margaret Connell was caused by injuries received by a log of timber accidentally falling upon her."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th January, 1887.

Means of three readings at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and Midnight.

Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	29·795
Dry Bulb	72·5
Wet Bulb	67·2
Dew Point	54·7
Humidity	73
Solar Radiation	120·0
Terrestrial Radiation	46·0
Minimum in grass at 6 p.m.	57·3
Maximum Solar Radiation	132·0
Minimum Terrestrial Radiation	46·0
Cloud	NW, NNW
Rain in inches	0·00

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SUDDEN DEATH.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday, at the Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, touching the death of Eleanor Durham, aged 34 years. Deceased was the second mistress of the school, and appeared to be in her usual health when the school was dismissed at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday evening. About 8-10 p.m. on the same evening she was found lying dead on her bed in her room. There were no marks of violence on the body. The following evidence was recorded:—Miss Julia Fenimore, the lady superintendent of the school, said that deceased was the second mistress of the school. Her age was 34 years. She was a widow and lived in the school. She usually enjoyed good health. She complained of palpitation sometimes when walking fast, and the vessels in her neck became turgid and prominent under excitement. She was in the school on Tuesday until 4-30 p.m., when the children were dismissed. Witness saw her at 4-30 p.m. sitting in the school-room reading a paper. She spoke to her and she appeared to be in her usual state of health. About 5-20 or 5-30 p.m., witness called her to come and see some things in witness's room. She received no answer. Witness then came downstairs and sent a girl named Sybil White to see if she was in the hospital. She came back and said she was not there. Witness told Sybil White to go to the deceased's room and see if she was there, and ask her if she would come out with witness. The girl came back and said deceased was lying asleep on her bed. Witness went to the room of the deceased about 6-10 p.m., and as she was going up she saw the matron and two girls going into the room of the deceased. She went into the room with them, and saw deceased lying across her bed with one foot resting on a box and the other hanging down over the bed. Her head was in the middle of the bed and her arms were lying above it. Deceased had taken off her dress, corset and shoes, and appeared to have been preparing to dress to go out.

Alma Duffy, a school girl of the E. S. Girls' School, Byculla, said that she was with deceased on Tuesday in her room until 5-15 p.m. She was then lying on her bed reading, and witness was mending her dress to go out. She finished the dress, when deceased asked her to put some water in her basin, and she did so. Deceased then gave witness her keys to get out some class books and she got them out and returned the keys to deceased and then went away. Deceased made no complaint and did not look ill while she was in the room. Deceased had her boots on when she left her room.

Sybil White, a pupil, and Elizabeth Philips, the clothing matron, were next examined, and they corroborated the statement made by the first witness in material points.

The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Eleanor Durham was caused by heart-disease."

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "RISING SUN."

The installation meeting and banquet at Lodge "Rising Sun" came off, on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla. A large number of representatives of the English and Scotch Lodges working in Bombay were present on the occasion. The Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, with his Grand Lodge officers, attended officially, and expressed great gratification at the flourishing condition of the Lodge and the marked progress it had made during the past year under Wor. Bro. Jehangir Eduljee Davar. This brother performed the installation ceremony in such an impressive and correct manner as to elicit the encomiums of the Grand Master and all those present. A Past Master's jewel was voted to him for his services to the Lodge; and a sum of Rs. 100 from the Lodge funds was voted to the Scottish Benevolent Fund, in connection with which Wor. Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, P.M., was appointed a life member. The new Master, Wor. Bro. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Khumbatta, expressed his thanks to the members of the Lodge for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and trusted by his work to merit their confidence and esteem. He appointed the following members as his officers:—Bros. N. M. Pandey, Depute Master; C. J. Khumbatta, Substitute Master; J. D. Mody, Senior Warden; N. N. Gazdar, Junior Warden; D. P. Mehta, P.M., Treasurer; D. C. Furdoonjee, Secretary; H. S. Kapadia, Senior Deacon; F. C. Mahler, Junior Deacon; and H. J. Vakilna, Inner Guard. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the investiture by the Grand Master, as an officer of the Grand Lodge, of a Native Chief, a member of Lodge "Salem" of Ahmedabad, who had specially come down to Bombay for the purpose. The Grand Master expressed peculiar pleasure at the circumstance of a native chief, a Nabob, interesting himself in the cause of Freemasonry, remarking that it was a happy event which would tend materially to promote the best interests of the governors and the governed. At the banquet table, the toasts of the Queen-Empress, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Craft, the Grand Masters of Scotland, England, and Ireland, and other constitutional toasts were done justice to amidst a flow of post-prandial oratory.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The last report of the directors was presented to the shareholders at a general meeting held on the 20th July 1886, and in accordance with a resolution passed thereat, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June, 1886, was declared and paid. The audited accounts of the company were filed with the Registrar on the 3rd of September last. It is unnecessary to file accounts again until next September. The earnings of the past half-year, together with the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, are, however, amply sufficient for the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, after writing off the actual sum of Rs. 8,000 for depreciation and renewals. The Board regret the loss they have sustained by the death of their late esteemed colleague, Mr. A. W. Forde, who rendered valuable services to the company since its foundation in 1878. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit to a seat on the board. The shareholders will be asked to confirm this appointment. The retiring directors are Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The chairman in addressing the shareholders, said:—Gentlemen,—When I last addressed you on the 20th of July, I pointed out the great importance of keeping up the resources of the company so long as any opposition remained in the field. The wisdom of that course has been amply exemplified by what has taken place during the half-year just closed. The price of ice has steadily declined in face of the over-production pointed by rival companies having entered the field. The market for a commodity such as ice, that melts rapidly in transit, is necessarily confined to the requirements of the city of Bombay and its immediate environs; and, in order to sell the ice produced, our opponents have been led to reduce the price, and we, in order to keep our business together, have had to follow suit. The strain that would thus be thrown on our resources was fortunately foreseen by the management, and our house was, so to speak, put in order for the coming strife. So far, you will be glad to learn, we have more than covered our working expenses, and the improvements made in our machinery enabled us to manufacture ice last month at a cost of only Rs. 4-14 per ton for the coal consumed. I do not think any other factory in India can approach this figure for cheapness. The events of the last few days would point to the fact that the present struggle cannot be long sustained on the part, at least, of one of the competitors. We, however, are prepared to continue the strife until the opposition is closed, as has been the case with all former oppositions to this company's business. In fighting for the mastery of the field, we have no intention of taking any undue advantage of the public when the field is won. On former occasions we could have charged any price we chose for ice, but, far from doing so, we have always charged a fair and reasonable price, allowing for a fair return on the capital invested. Our reserves will still be ample after paying 5 per cent. for the half-year, and I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The report for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1886, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year was declared. The appointment of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit as a director was confirmed. Messrs Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., were re-elected directors; and the former gentleman was appointed chairman of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. H. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamasjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Thanks were voted to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and agents, for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the company; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of delightful coolness to the head, relieves the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. For Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following among other matters was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

Re DURBHOY ULLIJAHEE.—On the application of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the insolvent, the order of adjudication in insolvency made by his Lordship a short time ago was revoked on the ground that the party had settled with his creditors.

Re FRENCHMAN KOCHUNI.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, said that since the date (no date) when was granted an interim order, a large portion of the assets had been realised, and the creditors were willing to settle with the insolvent. The learned counsel therefore moved for an extension of the interim order for six months, and for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The latter portion of the application was granted, the interim order being extended for three months only.

Re RAOJEE JIVAN TANAK.—Mr. Mankee, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

Re JAITHA OOSHMA.—Mr. R. D. Setna moved for an interim order for the insolvent. The application was made last Court day, when it was opposed by a creditor, and his Lordship adjourned the matter for a week to enable the insolvent to meet the allegations made against him. After some discussion and the reading of affidavits, his Lordship remarked that the whole case was full of suspicion, and as the insolvent did not satisfactorily account for the absence of his books, the application was refused.

Re FRANK ELLIOT.—Mr. Sanjana for the insolvent applied for an interim order, which was granted.

Re GHERLA PURSHOTUM AND OTHERS.—On Mr. Mankee's application, insolvents were granted an interim order.

Re WILLIAM CHARLES MATHEW.—Mr. Mankee, on behalf of the idsolvent, who is at present employed at Jubbulpore, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

518-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

886-84—Ardesir H. and D.—Khadijabobee vs. Mariam bebee and another—Tyabji and D.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

357-84—Nanu and H.—Framji Rustomji Behelesputel vs. Bai Sonabai and others—Ardesir and H., B. and H.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 28 of 1866 and in the matter of the estate of the late Harivalabdas Balgowandas deceased—Tyabji and D.—Divorces and others—petitioners—Winter and B., S. Pandurang J. B. and D., and W. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

503-86—Bomonji and H.—Haji Janmahomed Cassum vs Khaloo Adut and others.—In person—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

504-86—Mirza, H. and K.—Banibai vs Tuckor Munji Khetsey

Long Causes.

374-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Thackersey Gooculdas and others vs. Hurgovundas Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.

317-86—T H Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamun vs Vinayek Narayen and another—Little, S. F. and N.—and in person—Part heard.

382-86—Crawford and B.—Bai Kahai vs. Fazulbhoy Vishram and another—Payne, G. and S.

391-86—Crawford and B.—Moolji Thackersey and others vs. Gomti and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ruttonjee Muncherji Colah vs. Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

412-86—Ardesir H. and D.—Motilal Hargowandas vs. Mahomed Rowji and others.—Tyabji and D.

301-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Haridas Subharam vs Ardaseer Jamsetji Amaria and others—Wadia and G., Payne G. and S., and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-85—Tyabji and D.—Anandnath Maharaj vs. Atmaram Kanoba—Winter and B.—Part heard.

505-85—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Moosa Adam vs. Tulikabai and others—Khandesao M.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HARY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

413-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamidood Dowlah Syed Mahomed Ally Khan and another vs. Khadijabebee and another—Winter and B.

493-85—Long Cause.—Ismailkhan Hasankhan vs. Abdoolla Currimbhoy.—Payne, G. and S., N. and H., Mulji B. B., B. and H., and T., and D.

395-85—Payne, G. and S.—B. Brancor vs. Hormusji Nowroji Davur.—Ardesir, H. and D.

284-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Motilal Balgowandas vs. Hormusji Marwanjee Narotwala and others.

Long Cause.

20-86—Wadia and G.—Bai Amoolnakbai vs. Mugha Gowa and others.—Payne, G. and S.—Winter and B.

330-85—Khandesao M.—Bhat Pana Sowji vs. Bhat Mangalji Durgaram and another.—Thakurdas D. and C.

196-86—Payne G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Bundo Allybhoy and another vs. Poorbhoy Rahimbhoy Thakurdas D. and C.

289-85—Bicknell and R. Heerji Ramji vs. Heerji Hunarsi—Jefferson B. and D.

228-86—Payne G. and S.—Lowjibhoy Rustomjee Setna vs. Curseiji Rustomji Setna—Macfarlane, E. and H.

303-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Balmookundas Goculdas Gurrimbhoy and others vs. Tolaram Gulrandas and others—In person.

119-84—Tyabji and D.—Sajoo Asaur vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and R., and L. S. F. and N.

174-74—Mulji B.B.—Hunchordas Gooculdas vs. Keswoji Jadavji and others—Craigie L. and O., and N. and H.

THE LOSS OF THE NORMANTON.

We published a day or two since a report of the proceedings of the British Consular Court at Yokohama in which Captain Drake of the British steamer Normanton was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Below we give the judgment of the marine court of inquiry, which investigated the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer, from which it will be seen that the master had been honorably acquitted by the court of inquiry before being put upon his trial in the Consular Court. The judgment is as follows:—

That the Normanton was a steam vessel, schooner-rigged, of 153,345 tons register tonnage, built at Scotswood-on-Tyne in 1882, and belonging to the port of London. It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Yokohama at or about 6.30 p.m. October 23, 1886, bound for Hiogo with a part cargo of tea and general cargo, a crew of 36 hands all told on the Articles, one China boy, as well as 23 Japanese passengers. The vessel proceeded on her voyage, passed five miles off Rock Island, and steered W. by S., correct magnetic, passing Omaisaki at 6-20 a.m. on the 24th, 14 miles off. From there she course steered was W. S. W., correct magnetic, until 6 p. m., the ship going 9½ knots. After passing Omaisaki the atmosphere was clear, with clouds and fresh breezes from the eastward, until 4 p.m. Afterwards it came on to rain, the wind blowing fresher from the S. E. At 6 p.m. the course was changed to S.W. by W., correct magnetic, the weather continuing hazy, with rain. A little before 7 o'clock p.m. it was raining heavily and the topsails were taken in. Land was at that moment reported on the port bow, the engines were eased for a moment, and then put on full speed ahead again. The helm was at first starboarded, and immediately put hard aport, when the port side of the ship grazed heavily on a rock, which tore open the plates in the engine-room above and below the line of the water-ballast tank. The water rushed into the engine-room, the pumps were instantly put on, but the water, coming through the tunnel at the same time, gained rapidly. The tunnel and cross bunker doors were immediately shut. An examination of the holds from the deck showed that those forward of the stoke-hole were dry, but the after-hold was filling fast and the ship settling by the stern, immediately on the ship striking the master ordered out the boats. Owing to the forward tackle of the starboard lifeboat being out, and the after-tackle getting fouled in the darkness, an accident occurred in lowering that boat which unfortunately occasioned the loss overboard of Francis Bernard, A.B. The port lifeboat and pinnace were successfully lowered, and the starboard lifeboat afterwards righted. Attempts at the lights were made by the master, officers, and boatswain to get the passengers out of the after-way of the vessel, where they were huddled, and to utilise the after-boats, which unfortunately proved unmanageable, owing to the shortness of time and the rapidity with which the vessel was settling down by the stern. The starboard lifeboat was then lowered into the sea, and the passengers, with the exception of the boatswain, who was picked up in the morning by the captain's boat, having been floating all night in the water on a lifebuoy. Three lascar stokers, who were in the first mate's boat, which was full of water, died in the boat of exposure, and another, becoming deranged, jumped overboard. The rest succeeded in reaching the village of Kusimoto, on the mainland, at 9 o'clock a.m. on the 25th. The light on the east end of Ooshima became visible after the survivors were in the boats, but had not been seen from the vessel herself, and during the night it became obscured several times. The Court regrets that the condition of the man at the wheel, Thomas Jackson, on both occasions when he appeared in Court, was such as to prevent any reliance being placed on his evidence. The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, and the evidence in the case, finds as follows:—That the Normanton was foundered on the night of Oct. 24, probably shortly after 8 o'clock, in consequence of having struck upon a rock off the east of Ooshima, S. E. entrance of Kii Ohannel, but the evidence is not sufficient to enable the Court to pronounce on the exact spot. The Court considers that the courses steered by the master were such as might have been expected to have carried the vessel clear of the dangers off Ooshima, from the east end of which it was reasonable for him to expect to see a powerful light, but that a strong current setting to the west and northwards had carried her in the direction of the rock on which she struck. Every precaution appears to have been taken by him to ascertain the deviation of compass, and the vessel appears in other respects to have been navigated in a proper and seamanlike manner. Judging from the evidence the Court would consider it probable that the light on the east end of Ooshima was capped by a fog at the time when the vessel was approaching. The look-out on board appears to have been good. The Court considers that the master, officers, and others of the European crew did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers, who refused to quit the vessel, and of the lascar firemen who appear to have become demoralized, and some of whom perished. The conduct of the first mate (John Reynolds), of the carpenter (Robert Ballater), and of the boatswain (William Wells) is especially deserving of commendation in this respect. The conduct of the fourth engineer (Pearce G. Spencer) in returning to the engine-room to stop the engines is deserving of notice. The vessel appears to have been well found, sufficiently manned, provided with an ample number of boats to have saved all on board, and in every way seaworthy when she went to sea from Yokohama, and provided with the latest Admiralty charts. In the opinion of the Court the manhole door leading from the tunnel to the afterhold well should have been kept closed, but even if it had been so this would not have saved the vessel. The bulkheads appear to have stood as long as would have enabled all on board to have left the vessel. The Normanton had a part cargo of light freight, say one-fifth of her total carrying capacity, and had no deck cargo. The loss of life, in the case especially of the Japanese passengers, is a regrettable occurrence, which points to the desirability of all ships, and more particularly those carrying passengers, being provided with sufficient lifebelts for all on board, and with Holme's safety lights for burning in water. The Court directs that the certificates of the first and second engineers deposited in Court be now returned to them, and recommends that fresh certificates may be issued to the master and other officers in lieu of those lost by them in the vessel. The Court desires to call attention to the kindness of the local Japanese officials and others in their treatment of the survivors who landed from the vessel. The Court further directs that in accordance with the powers contained in section 263 of 17 and 18 Vic. c. 104, the costs of the proceedings in this Court be paid by John William Drake, master of the vessel, being one of the parties thereto, and he is hereby ordered to pay the said costs accordingly. The expenses of these proceedings, fixed at 232 16s sterling, equal to dlrs. 136·80 local currency, are approved.

Dated at Hiogo, this 5th day of November, 1886.

JAMES TROUP,
H.B.M.'s Consul, President of the Naval Court.
JAMES LOGAN,
Master of steamship Travancore.
W. A. GOLLAND,
Master of steamship Claymore.
Members of the Naval Court.

EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY RELATION SHIPS IN AMERICA.

The *New York World* writes:—The spectacle of a man who is his own grandfather is rare, but when this man is also his own brother-in-law he becomes a very interesting example of the eccentricities that may be developed in family relationships. That a human being can get into such a paradoxical relation to his own family appears singular to people who have never lived in the Peninsula and who know nothing of the habits of the inhabitants of that long settled and highly respectable tract of country lying between the Delaware and the Chesapeake bays.

The dwellers in this sock-shaped country have intermarried among themselves to a much greater extent than have the people in any of the New England States. Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland have contributed less to westward emigration than any other States. An infinitesimal proportion of the natives of the peninsula have gone to nearby cities to seek their fortunes; the great remainder live and die where they were born. Curious instances of the results of protracted intermarriages are constantly coming up.

The most striking example is furnished by a respectable family of farmers, bearing the old name of Smith, living near Barnard's Wharf, on the road leading to Cambridge. Barnard's Wharf is a stopping place for the Ericsson propellers that ply between Baltimore and Philadelphia, through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. The present head of the family, Mark Smith, is the father of a half-dozen of boys. Mark Smith, his father Jonathan Smith, who came from England, and Mark Smith's sons, Tedrick and Samuel all married sisters. The women were the daughters of George Hurlbut, who formerly lived near Barnard's Wharf, but who now resides near Chestertown, on the road to Tolchester Beach. Mark Smith's wife died a few years ago, leaving no children. Mark then married his father's widow. She had been his father's second wife and was only Mark's stepmother. She had a daughter by William L. Tilghman. After she had borne Smith a child he was divorced from her, whereupon she was wedded to Hurlbut, the father of Smith's first wife. She has had a child by Hurlbut. To further complicate matters, Samuel Smith's wife died and he married Tilghman's sister who was a sister to Hurlbut's wife. The climax was reached when Tedrick Smith's son, Jonathan, married the daughter that his grandfather's second wife had previously borne of William L. Tilghman. Was there ever a more mixed up family?

The most conspicuous instance, socially, of a long series of intermarriages is that of the great powder manufacturers, the Du Pont de Numours family. This family, of Huguenot extraction, has been settled in and around Wilmington for generations. Collaly with the Du Pont de Numours family owns £20,000,000 dollworth of property. Much of these vast possessions are held in common, and upon the death of a member what he used as his share is divided up among the rest. In marriages, as well as in money-making, the Du Ponts are a close corporation. Rarely have they ever gone further away from the blood than a cousin for a wife, and the Du Pont strain is a spare as that of a Kentucky thoroughbred. It would take profound thought on the part of a skilled genealogist to figure out the exact relations that the present generation of Du Pont's bear one to another. Of late years, however, the young women of the family have manifested a disposition to go outside for husbands.

The intermarrying has been carried on a systematic scale at the lower end of the Peninsula. The Dashiell family and the Handy family and the Jones family, in Somerset County, Md., are so mixed up that their family trees are absolutely indecipherable. All three families are socially distinguished and have contributed many men of mark to the professions. Judge Handy is a member of the Maryland Court of Appeals, John H. Handy is a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and every Methodist in the country will remember Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the late church dedicator, who was as great as Chaplain McCabe in his way. The younger members of the Jones and Dashiell families are even mixed than the Handys. There is one of the Dashiells, a lawyer, who is his own first cousin as well as his own brother-in-law. Another of the Dashiells is his father's half-brother, while another is his wife's brother-in-law. One of the youthful scions of the house of Jones, who lives in Baltimore, has been figured out to be his own father. The advantage of being one's own father will be immediately apparent to every reader.

Another curious case is that of the Moore and Bowen families, in Kent County, by the marriage into both families of a lady named Rush. She had two daughters who were also first cousins. How delightful it is to have a first cousin for a sister! A third daughter of this lady is an aunt to one of her sisters and a cousin to the other, while her two sisters are aunts as well as cousins to her own child. This married sister, whose maiden name was Moore, married her cousin. She is, therefore, her child's aunt as well as its mother. Her cousin's wife was also her cousin.

It is only in the rural districts, with the single exception of the Du Pont family, that this system of intermarriages has been so extensively followed. In Cecil County, Md., there are the Hall families, the members of which are all more or less related to each other. Take it all in all, however, that is one to others the

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Maximum Rates.

	Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 1 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 3 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Brickets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 2
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef suit, English, per lb.	0 6 0
MUTTON—	1st Sort. 2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 1 9
Breast, large, each	0 2 0 0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0 ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Feet, per lb.	0 3 0 0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 0 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	1 0 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Pluck, per piece	0 9 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	2 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb.	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 6 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, country per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 13 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	3 0 0
Do. Hens, each	2 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 9 0
Do. middling, each	0 10 0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1 8 0
Do. do. middling, each	1 0 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 10 0
Chickens, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 8 0
Partridges per couple	0 3 6
Pigeons, per pair	0 12 0
Do. young, per pair	0 8 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Ducks, per pair	0 9 0
Snipes, per pair	0 3 0
Quails, per doz.	0 8 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 3 0
Do. Butter, per seer	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per lb	1 0 0
Cheese do. per lb	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 12 oz., each	0 1 0
Do. 2nd sort, 12 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Pucca, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Pucca, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0 0 7
Do. Bajri per lb.	0 0 6
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 3 0
Babool, per candy	0 8 0
Do. per maund	0 0 8
Karrachee Babool, per candy	0 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 0 8
Aisa, per candy	0 8 0
Do. per maund	0 0 8
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	0 8 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 0 8
Karwail, per candy	0 8 0
Do. per maund	0 0 8
Khaira, per candy	0 8 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

THERE was an advance of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, according to Reuter's telegram, quoting the rate 47 1-16d. Further wire Transfers on Bombay were made at 1s. 4d.—the last rate—to the extent of three lakhs of rupees. Consols were quoted at 100⅞, showing a recovery of ⅛ per cent. from the previous decline; but French Rentes were unchanged at 108¾. Rupee Paper was called nominal at previous rates. Sterling Loan was steady at 100⅞.

COTTON was quiet in Liverpool all round. The total sales yesterday amounted to 7,000 bales, including 600 bales Surats. Quotations come as before, both for spot Cotton and to arrive.

In view of comparatively heavy Receipts at the Ports, say 29,000 bales, against 20,000 bales last year, and 13,000 bales the year before, Futures for May declined four points, say to 9·70; but Mid-Uplands on the spot was unaltered at 5¼. The following are now the figures for Receipts.

	1887	1886	1885
Receipts for 3 days.....	87,000	60,000	81,000
Do. since 1st Sept.	4,326,000	4,020,000	4,059,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay, at the Board meeting held this afternoon, advanced its rates of discount by 1 per cent., bringing up the minimum rate to 8 per cent. The flow of money in the wrong direction for the Bank was shown by their statement issued on Monday, when we intimated that higher rates for accommodation might be looked for. Since then the situation has not improved, and the Bank has no doubt done wisely in giving another turn to the screw In the Bazaar Money is becoming tighter every day; and the amount now locked up in Cotton, long before the time when stocks should begin to accumulate much, must be considerable, when it is stated, on good authority, that some 50,000 to 60,000 bales of Bengals, not to speak of other growths, are now lying in the Cotton "Green" unsold.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet, and with the exception of a little Fine Bengals at Rs. 155, for March delivery, and one ready Good Julgaum at Rs. 178-9, there was nothing doing in the earlier part of the day. Late this afternoon sales were made of Bhownuggur, Dhollerah, or Wudwan, up-country pressed, for delivery by the 25th April, at Rs. 177 for "Good," and Rs. 182 for "Fully Good." Also a lot of ready Fine Bengals at Rs. 153 per candy. Buyers have been offering Rs. 307 for Good Broach for March, and Rs. 205 for April delivery; but sellers ask a rupee more. There are, however, few buyers, or sellers either, for forward delivery, and, in the absence of business, rates may be called unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Advices from Home through private channels speak of an easier market for Wheat again, and there is little or no demand from shippers here. Dealers will not lower their pretensions, however, while there seems any chance of war in Europe, and we call the market steady, not to say firm, at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce in Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	4,619 bales.
Wheat.....	7,062 cwts.
Linseed	2,139 "
Gingelly	6,174 "

FREIGHTS are still very dull, ready cargo being so difficult to obtain, but rates are nominally the same. We hear that the Knight of St. John has been fixed for Antwerp, for February shipment, at 18s. 9d. per ton. An exceptional demand for room to-day has raised the rate for Trieste and Venice to 32s. 6d. per ton, at 2s.

EXCHANGE opened very firm this morning, but, notwithstanding the advance in the Bank of Bombay rates of discount, we close quiet, with the usual feeling of suspense which prevails pending news of the result of the Council allotments to-day. Credits have been done at 1s. 5 5-16d. for Febuary, and at 1s. 5 9-32d. for March delivery, and the following are our quotations for ready Paper. Calcutta rates come rather weak.

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 6 4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6 7-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 11-32d. "
France, 3 months' sight ..	1?i to 1?i4d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet. There has not been much offering to-day, and we quote Four per cents. unchanged at 95 Four-and-a-half are also called 99, as before; but the quotation must be taken as nominal, for we do not hear of anything being done in this Paper.

SHARES.—The market opened quiet, and at first about level rates were quoted, but, later on, probably owing to the action of the Bank of Bombay, and the state of things which it indicated, the scrip of several concerns was rather pressed for sale, resulting in a smart decline in rates. The Alfred Manufacturing fell Rs. 40, say to Rs. 390; Albert, Rs. 18, to Rs. 450; Framjee Petit, Rs. 10, to Rs. 655; Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, Manecki Petit, and Queen, to Rs. 635, Rs. 665, Rs. 1,215, and Rs. 870, respectively. The Sassoon and Alliance Silk have receded Rs. 50, say to Rs. 300. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 dearer, at Rs. 900. In Banks, the Bank of Bombay shares are quoted at closing at Rs. 73½ ex] dividend, which would make them Rs. 5 above the last quotation *cum* dividend. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs 10 lower, at Rs. 840, ex dividend; and National Bank are Re. 1 down at Rs. 109. In miscellaneous concerns we have to notice an advance of Rs. 4 in Badham Pile, at Rs. 162; in Phillips and Co, of Rs. 2, at Rs. 104; and in Treacher and Co. of Rs 5 at Rs. 1,170. Kemp and Co. are down Rs. 5, at Rs. 325 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 ct.	731½ xd.
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.	4	4			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	?55
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	109

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	178 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	162
Bapty Co., Ld.	335	200	165	Rs. 20	105
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	10 2-3p.c.	
Do. New issue	500		37	3-3p.c.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	685
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2750
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	33	585
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.c.	104
Bombay Salty Match Co. Ld.	500	100	100	—	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	11
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
Cooper, Madon & Co.,	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	79
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	255	255	..	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	325
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	1
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	8,000	500	1,000	Rs. 8	197½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	72
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	25	25		27½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		135½
Western India Flour Mills	4,000	125	100	Rs. 125	95
W. H. Moody & Co	2,000	100	100	91	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. & W. Company	24,705	1,000	600	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	600	600	..	480
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	500	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Mills Co.	1,000	1000	600	..	350
A. 1 Ice & Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	371	500	all	Rs. 24½	530
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	600	..	375
Bombay United Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	500	1,000	Rs. 25	900
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	..	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	560	600	600	Rs. 25	690
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	870
Dharamsey S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	3,650	500	80	Rs. 25	650xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	100	80	..	165½
Hindustan Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000	..	300
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld.	700	500	all	97½ p.a.	600
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	80	Rs. 37½	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	800	Rs. 70	1,410
James Greaves Mills	100	800	1,000	Rs. 25	585xd.
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,240	800	800	14-5-7	600
Jowrai Bhaloo	1,200	1,000	800	Rs. 45	1130
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Khatau Mackinnies	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	139xd.
Madras United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalakshmi	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,157	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	435
NaigaumCotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	817½
Oriental	6,735	625	625	Rs. 15	535
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	87
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	870
Rajon	641	1,000	500	Rs. 60	870
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	600	..	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	300
Sholapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000		690
Southern India	1,000	600	600	Rs. 12½	330
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,512	250	250	..	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	485
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	..	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	—	—	4
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	4100	—	—	4100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran. Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	95	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	600	600	Rs. 45	490
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	960
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Ellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	445xd.
Brady Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Canning Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	600
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,335
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	260
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	—	97½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,260	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	345
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	
Sassoon Press Co.	800	800	800	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

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OPTICIANS, &c.,

AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.

OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes:—

The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.

Yours truly,

Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PRICE.—January 13, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Price, Executive Engineer, P. W. D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NORMAN—JOHNSON.—January 19, at Gudalur, by the Rev. A. W. L. Smith, Harold Rohde, youngest son of R. E. Norman, of Guyard, to Helen Emily, eldest daughter of the late Colonel J. H. E. Johnson, Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late James Ouchterlony, of Gotacamund.

PETRE—RAWLINSON.—January 20, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Francis Loraine Petre, BCS, Barrister-at-Law, 1st Asst to the A. G. G for Central India, only son of the Hon. Edmund Petre, to Maud Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. William Chapman Rawlinson, of Chedburgh, Suffolk, and sister of Captain Cecil Rawlinson, 10th Regt, A-D-C, to the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

SMITH—WALKS.—January 19, at Christ's Church, Kurseong, India, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Captain Douglas Walks, R E, C S, Harbour Master of Mauritius, to Arthur John, eldest son of the late Dr J. A Smith, of Brodsadorp, Cape Colony.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

THE news from the Red Sea and the Somali Coast can scarcely be surprising to either the English or the Italian Governments, who are most directly affected by it. That a change would shortly take place at Harrar was inevitable, though it seemed scarcely so inevitable that the *deus ex machina* should be the King of Abyssinia. Equally far from unexpected was the Abyssinian movement against Massowah of which tidings have reached Rome, causing no doubt to King Humbert's Government no small anxiety. The capture of Harrar by the forces of King John is an event of special interest to us inasmuch as it displaces a protegé of the British Government—or rather of its representatives at Aden—who for nearly a year past has been undutiful and rebellious towards the Power to whom he owed the emirate. The Emir Abdul Ali was in exile at Aden when the Egyptian posts in Harrar and the Somali land were evacuated, and it was part of our policy, while ourselves undertaking the administration of the Coast, to find a ruler for Harrar and the country around. What particular merit Abdool Ali presented in the eyes of the political authorities at Aden has never been made clear. But he was thought a suitable man, and the Egyptian garrison having marched out of the town he was duly installed under the auspices of a British political officer, and another British officer helped to drill a little army for him and to make as mighty a man of him as an Emir of Harrar could well be made. The way in which Abdul Ali made use of the power thus conferred upon him is a familiar story. One of his first acts was to drive the small European population out of the city. The next thing that we heard of his doing was his capture of the British police post at Gildezza, on the high road from Harrar to Zeila, and reports since then have represented him as oppressing his subjects in various ways, of which a debasement of the coinage was the least obnoxious. Our most direct interest in Harrar is centred in the fact that there are confined in the city eighteen British subjects, Punjabi policemen, who were enlisted in this country for service under the Resident at Aden, and who have notwithstanding been suffered to be carried into captivity without any protest on the part of the British Government or any effort for their rescue or for the punishment of the outrage committed upon them and upon our authority in the attack upon Gildezza. Apparently King John has come to our rescue. It is not believed that the campaign against the Emir of Harrar can *have been either a long or a bloody one.* Abdul Ali had half a battery of Krupp guns, *it is true, but it is highly improbable* that anyone about him knew how to use them, and as *he was thoroughly detested by his people* the Abyssinians are as likely to have been welcomed *as resisted by the Emir's subjects.* If, besides, the Abyssinians made *skilful use of the tribal animosities* which prevail in the country they are not likely to *have had much difficulty in* raising an army formidable enough to crush the Emir's small levies.

Our first thought in connection with the event concerns the unfortunate Punjabis to whom the arrival of the Abyssinians in the town gave promise of release from captivity. It is not creditable to us that they should have lain so long at the mercy of a barbarous marauder; and it will seem astonishing to the Abyssinians—who above all other people have cause to remember that England was at one time more *zealous* for the safety of her servants held in durance by savage rulers—that so much *indifference has been shown* to their fate. The new turn of affairs ought, on the *whole*, to *be favourable to* British interests. Our relations with the Abyssinians have since Admiral *Hewett's visit* to Adowa in 1884 been as friendly as it is necessary for *our relations with* a semi-barbarous people to be; and we ought now to be in a position to open up negotiations with them for the settlement of the country that lies behind the Somali Coast. As a preliminary to negotiations the release of the Gildezza garrison should be insisted upon, if indeed it has not already been set at liberty. The chief purpose *of any bargain that we may make must be to* provide a settled Government for Harrar, and *to ensure the keeping open of the main road* from Zeila into the interior. Of the agricultural wealth of the fine undulating country over which the Emir Abdul Ali ruled we recently gave some idea in a list of prices of country produce in the Harrar market. The wealth of the country is as conspicuous as the poverty of the Somali country, the value of which to us is great or small in proportion as there is free access to the richer country beyond. So long, however, as Harrar was subject to a chief whose statesmanship rose no higher than the severance of trade communication with the coast and the levying of black mail upon such traffic as still survived, it mattered little whether the country were rich or poor. It would seem now to be in our power to ensure a better state of things. A prompt offer on the part of the British political authorities on the coast to recognise the sovereignty of the King of Abyssinia over Harrar would be a price which it would be quite worth while for King John to accept for his co-operation with them, and it would not be too high for us to pay. In return for that we should stipulate that the road from Zeila, *via* Gildezza, shall be kept open and traffic uninterrupted by the violence of either the tribes or the Abyssinian officials, and that no transit dues beyond those that might be reasonably requisite for defraying the expenses of administration should be levied on merchandize passing either way. The present state of affairs on the coast is unprofitable, if not intolerable, and there will be a lamentable want of political resource if the British authorities are not able to turn the Abyssinian success to account for the advancement of our too long neglected commercial interests in that part of the world.

The advance of the Abyssinian power northward co-incidently with the overthrow, in the south, of the Emir of Harrar, is remarkable, though it has been looked for as a possible contingency at any time during the past twelve months. The Italians, who can scarcely be sure even now why they ever went to Massowah, have not been slow to decide that they ought to remain there and beat back the Abyssinian attack. They have already successfully resisted one attack, and large reinforcements are now on their way out. Their presence at Massowah is to be accounted for by more than one reason, not one of them, however, valid enough of itself to explain the fact. Undoubtedly they went there with more than the silent assent of the English Government, who foresaw in the presence of an Italian garrison at Massowah a guarantee against the spread of Mahdism upon the Red Sea littoral as effective as their own hold upon Suakim. The Italians, as the event has proved, have kept the Mahdi away, but they have not intimidated the Abyssinian king, who has never looked with more favour upon their presence at Massowah than he has upon the presence of the Egyptians there. The longing of the Abyssinians for a port is as unappeasable as it is natural, and it is as vigorous now as it was in the reign of the late Khedive, when they fought hard and unavailingly for an access to the sea. The wonder is that the blow with which the Abyssinians are now said to be threatening the Italian garrison at Massowah has not been aimed before. More than a year ago travellers who called there on their way out to India reported that at that time the Abyssinian king had about ten thousand of his troops echeloned on the mountains behind Massowah, and he was believed then to be meditating a renewal of the old effort to fight a way to the sea. The attitude of the Abyssinians has been sufficiently threatening to prevent the Italians realizing the commercial aspirations with which they set out upon this novel enterprise, the first distant military venture in which the army of Italy has been engaged since Cavour sent a Sardinian army corps to the Crimea. The results of the enterprise have undoubtedly been disappointing, but it was undertaken from patriotic motives, and though there is much to discourage perseverance in it, we must not expect the Italians lightly to abandon it. They will, at all events, beat the Abyssinians before deciding that the occupation of Massowah is to be given up, and in this resolve they will be supported by European public opinion.

THE Administration Report of the Abkari Department for 1885-6 would be interesting if interest could be made to attach to the proceedings of that Department, for Mr. Moore commences his record by saying that the year was one of trial for it. The event of the year was, of course, the appointment of a Commission to inquire "whether the difficulties experienced by the licensed liquor sellers and bhandaris of Bombay in the prosecution of their business, and the friction arising in matters of detail of Abkari administration were such as ought to be removed." The finding of the Commission and the orders of the Government upon it have long since been public property, and for the answer to the interesting question whether the modification introduced by the Government are working well we must wait for a year or two. It is a fact meantime, disappointing enough no doubt to the authorities, that the Abkari administration has not yet become noticeably more popular than it was. The Commission of course were bound by the terms of their reference, which strictly confined the inquiry to Bombay island, and we think none the less of their labours because so soon after they are terminated the Abkari question has become a burning question in at least two important districts. In the wisdom which comes after the fact the authorities will doubtless recognize now that there was not so much unwisdom after all in the suggestion of the newspapers that the inquiry should be extended to the whole *of the Presidency.* Knowing, too, what is going on in the Surat and Kolaba Colectorates the Department can scarcely now think that that is a well-worded paragraph in the report in which they record the fact that "taking their cue from the residents of Bombay, the inhabitants of the districts of Thana and Kolaba, led by some interested or public men, presented a petition to Government inveighing against the Abkari administration in those districts; and these were followed by a similar petition from the Surat Collectorate." Neither in Kolaba, nor in Surat, have the malcontents taken their cue from Bombay, or from the promptings of interested men. It will be interesting to notice in the next report what effect the thrifty abstinence of the Kolaba and the Surat malcontents has upon the revenue. Last year's realization in the former district amounted to a little over three lakhs, or Rs. 42,000 more than in the previous year, and of this Rs. 1,13,000 was realized in the Panwell taluka, where the so-called temperance movement has been *chiefly* active. It is a curious fact that the Kaliparaj classes in the Surat District, who were amongst the most vehement to foreswear liquor rather than pay the high price to which the liquor farmers have pushed it up, have been the favoured children of the Abkari Department for in certain talukas a number of trees have been set apart for being tapped by them at a nominal rate. The Government lost thirty thousand rupees in the year by this concession, in return for which the black *folks have taken to nothing better than* ingratitude and teetotalism.

MHOW GYMKHANA SKY MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

COMMITTEE.

President.—Major-General R. B. Gillespie, C.B.

Members.—Major Kingscote, R. H. A., Major Willoughby, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Major Neill, C. I. H., Capt. MacDougall, 7th D. G., Capt. Dean-Pitt, R. A., Lieut. Norcott, 47th I. N. L. Regt., and Lieut. Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Starter.—Major Willoughby, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Judge.—Major Kingscote, R. H. A. Clerk of the Scales—W. Hamilton, Esq., 7th D. G.

AFTER a fortnight of very severe soldiering, the Mhow Camp of Exercise having come to an end, and the "weary elephants having ceased to walk around and the bands to play," all Mhow with its many visitors assembled last Saturday afternoon on the pretty little Gymkhana ground, where a very excellent evening's sport had been provided for them by that most indefatigable of honorary secretaries, Mr. Connal, R. H. A.

The field for nearly all the events were large and the racing fair; the Steeplechase was productive of much amusement, falls being the order of the day—Captain D. MacDougall, however, was not to be denied, and after a nasty fall, managed to win with Alonzo, a very brave sowar of the C. I. Horse running a good second on his own pony, Blue Peter.

Saturday was evidently Captain MacDougall's "day out," for out of five races he won four, the charger race with his own horse, Caractacus, and three other races with the Indore ponies, Nowshera and Alonzo.

FIRST RACE.—"The Maiden Plate."—Value Rs. 40. For all ponies 13·2 and under that have never won a race of value Rs. 50. Distance ½ mile. Arabs 11·7. C. B.'s 11st. Entrance Rs. 3.

Captain Frank's b a h Nowshera, 11st. 7lb., Captain MacDougall 1
Capt. Master's ch ob m Maggie Lauder, 8st. 8lb. Native 2
Mr. Barnett's a ob g Cui Bono, 8st. 11lb. Mr. Watson.. 3
Mr. Cooper's g g a p Ballarsat, 11st. 7lb. 0
Capt. Palmer's ch. ch h Crusader, 11st., Mr. Danby... 0
Mr. Follet's bl ch h Arabi, 11st. 7 lb., Owner 0
Mr. Morton's ch ch h Gooseberry, 11st., Mr. Dowell... 0

On the fall of the flag Captain MacDougall, taking Nowshera at once to the front, was never headed, and won very easy.

SECOND RACE.—"Charger Race."—Value Rs. 150. For bona fide chargers, the property of officers in station, or attending Camp of Exercise, that have not won a race of value Rs. 200. Distance 1 mile. English 14st. Walers 13·7. C. B.'s 11·7. Arabs 10·7. Entrance Rs. 5.

Capt. MacDougall's b a h Caractacus, 10st. 7lb. Owner 1
Mr. Connal's b w m Bonny Jane, 13st. 7lb., Owner ... 2
Mr. Barnett's b a g King Coffee, 11st. 7lb., Owner ... 3
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Nick, 10st. 7lb., Owner 0
Mr. Enthoven's b w m Haidee, 12st. 7lb., Mr. Dosia... 0
Major Willoughby's b a g Go-Bang, 10st. 7lb., Owner. 0
Mr. Thompson's b a h Ligonier, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Danby.. 0
Mr. Cooper's b a h Assyrian Monarch, 10st. 7lb. Owner 0

After several attempts the eight chargers were got to a fair start with Bonny Jane and Caractacus leading, at the distance it was a race, but the mare tiring under her heavy weight was beaten in front of the stand, and the Arab won pretty easy by a length.

THIRD RACE.—"Steeplechase."—Value Rs. 49. For ponies 13·2 and under that have never won a race of value Rs. 50. Distance about 1½ miles. 13·2 to carry 11·7. Entrance Rs. 3.

Capt. Frank's ch ch h Alonzo, 11st. 7lb. Captain MacDougall..... 1
Mahmund Khan's g ch h Blue Peter, 10st. 2lb. Owner 2
Capt. Phayre's wh a h Arab Lad, 11st. 11lb., Owner ... 0
Mr. Cotgrave's g ch g Chota, 9st. 7lb., Mr. Watson... 0
Mr. Barnett's ch ch g Cui Bono, 9st. 4lb., Owner..... 0

Arab Lad made the running for the first half mile when Alonzo came to the front, but falling as the water was passed by Blue Peter who held the lead till near home, when Alonzo, who had been quickly remounted, came up hand over hand and won very easy. Mr. Barnett third on Cui Bono.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Turn-about Scurry."—Value Rs. 49. For all polo ponies. Round to flags. Catch-weights over 11·7. Entrance Rs. 3.

Capt. Phayre's dh ch h Milk Punch, 11st. 7lb. Owner 1
Mr. Follet's b l a h Knight, 11st. 7lb. Owner 2
Capt. Master's b ch g Charles, 11st. 7lb. Owner ... 3
Capt. Palmer's b ch g Earl, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Capt. MacDougall's bl a h Elohsera, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Mr. Peyton's b ch g Souvenir, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Mr. Brook's g ab g Fusilier, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Mr. Dietz b ch h Magic, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0

Eight very smart polo ponies turned out for the Scurry, but Captain Phayre's Milk Punch was just a little too good for the others, to whom he never gave a chance, winning in the end very easily.

FIFTH RACE.—"Pony Flat Race."—Value Rs. 99. For all ponies. Arabs 13·2. C. B.'s 13·3 to carry 11·7. Distance 5 furlongs. Ponies that have won Rs. 200 to carry 10lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5.

Capt. Frank's b a h Nowshera, 11st. 7lb. Captain MacDougall 1
Mr. Barnett's g ch g Acolyte, 10st. 4lb. Owner..... 2
Capt. Master's ch ch m Maggie Lauder, 8st. 3lb Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, JAN. 25.

The statement made by the London *Daily News* respecting the relations between France and Germany has been officially denied here.

BERLIN, JAN. 25.

It is officially denied here that there is any truth in the statement made by the London *Daily News* respecting France and Germany.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE CHINA SQUADRON.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty for the new corvettes, Calliope and Cordelia, of sixteen and ten guns, respectively, to proceed immediately to reinforce the China Squadron under Vice-Admiral Hamilton.

ATTACK ON MASSOWAH.

SUAKIM, JAN. 25.

News has been received here that an attack has been made on Massowah by the Abyssinians under Ras Alaula, in which the Italians lost five in killed and the Abyssinians two hundred.

ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

ROME, JAN. 25.

Large reinforcements of Italian troops are under orders to proceed to Massowah, and two Italian corvettes have also been ordered there.

THE EXPORT OF HORSES FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

The German Government have issued a decree forbidding the export of horses from Germany.

PORT HAMILTON.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that Port Hamilton was evacuated by the British last Sunday.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 26.

Colonel Stedman's column arrived at Singutebyin on Jan. 20, after a desultory skirmishing; no British casualties occurred.

A large caravan of tea, carried by cattle, arrived at Mandalay from Theban to-day.

The Theebaw Sawbwa has passed our military posts, and is coming in to-morrow.

Twenty-two men, concerned in aiding the rebellion of Mekkara's sons, have been transported. The younger son is captured, but the elder is still at large.

A Phoongyi, who interviewed Wuntho Sawbwa, says he saw very few armed men, and thinks Sawbwa has only a few followers.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Burma on the 6th proximo, arriving at Calcutta on the 10th. After staying for about a week at the Presidency, he proceeds to Northern India, going into camp for a week at Umballa, on the 25th. Captain Hume, A.-D.-C., will remain behind in Burma for a short time.

THE VICEROY.

The *Englishman* states that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta earlier than usual this year. His Excellency will probably leave early in March, proceeding almost directly to Lahore, where there is some idea of holding a great Jubilee Durbar.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The Lady Dufferin Fund meeting in the Town Hall to-day was largely attended. The Viceroy made an appeal for further contributions to the fund. He has now 2½ lakhs, and to carry out the objects of the Association, five lakhs are required. His Excellency's speech was tinged with disappointment. He said that if they asked for fifty lakhs instead of five, they would probably have been more successful. The Hon. Mr. Peile, Sir Rivers Thompson and the Hon. Mr. Oruickshank were among the other speakers.

THE MANDAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 26.

The Mandai prosecution still drags its weary length. Several more witnesses were examined to-day, proving service of notices on the dealers, including defendant, and also that the Mandai is a public market. The case is adjourned until to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, outward bound from Liverpool, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 26.

Mail steamer Ravenna from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4s per cent.	74
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. do. do.	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅛
Bar Silver	47 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 26.)

LINES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

COMMUNITY OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Reuet, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

ARCHIPELAGO.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

MR. GRATTAN GEARY was one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Public Service Commission yesterday. He said he cannot imagine that the Statutory system can be made acceptable to influential sections of native society. It conflicts with their ideas of what they really want, namely, to rehabilitate themselves by having the right recorded of entering the higher service on an equality with all other competitors. The native community would certainly approve of a system of open competition in India, and Mr. Geary saw no objection to it on political or administrative grounds. But he thought it would be better, as an educational measure, to send the candidates to England, where they would be in contact with Western civilization. No education, no examination in India can, in Mr. Geary's opinion, compensate for the absence of the moral and intellectual stimulus supplied by the supreme necessity of coming successfully through the struggle for honour and fortune with some of the best young men in England. For this purpose, Government should afford facilities to enable a sufficient number of Indian candidates to go to England. Mr. W B. Mulock, Collector of Surat, did not think it would be wise to hold the competitive examination in India. From some experience of Statutory Civilians, he could say that they were not in any way equal to their European assistants, and that, as Government servants, they were inferior to the higher members of the Uncovenanted Service. Another witness, who had offered himself for examination, was Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court. He contended that it would be no violation of any Statute or Proclamation, if natives were debarred from occupying all the higher executive posts, as they were exceedingly inferior to Europeans in all the qualities that go to make the administrator. The native view of the question was represented by Mr. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. Naigamvala, teacher of science in the Elphinstone College, and in a far more pronounced manner by Mr. Tipnis, a First Class Subordinate Judge. Mr. Naigamvala combated the assertion made by some of the witnesses that education received in India was almost eleemosynary, by pointing out that the students' fees in the Elphinstone College and in the Presidency College of Calcutta can well stand comparison with the fees charged at the Queen's colleges in Ireland, or by the University of Edinburgh.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company yesterday, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December 1886 was declared. The chairman, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, said the price of ice had steadily declined owing to the over-production caused by a rival company having entered the field; but the company had more than covered their working expenses. The improvements made in the machinery enabled them to manufacture ice last month at a cost of Rs. 4-14 per ton for the coal consumed. It was surmised that the present competition could not be long sustained on the part at least of one of the rivals. In fighting for the mastery of the field, the chairman added, the company had no intention of taking any undue advantage of the public when the field was won.

THE opening ceremony of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company took place on the 15th instant. His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by his staff and many high officials, left Marmagoa station at 10 a.m. On arrival at Margaum, his Excellency was received by the Municipal Chamber of Salsette, who presented him with an address. A lunch was given at half-past twelve, at which the Governor-General, the Agent of the Railway Company, and many other guests were present. Toasts were drunk to the health of his Majesty the King of Portugal, the Governor-General of Goa, the Agent of the Railway Company, and Senhores Corvo and Aguiar, the authors of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. Several trains ran during the day, and many people availed themselves of the opportunity of enjoying a trip which to many of them was a novel experience. The party with the Governor-General returned to Marmagoa at 2 p.m., after the performance of a ceremony, on the result of which will depend the future prospects of the country. Up to this time there has been some anxiety regarding the success of the scheme, and the great expenditure that has been incurred has done much to deepen it.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

WE hear that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, intends to proceed on furlough to Europe in May next.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT has resumed charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner at Bombay. Mr. F. L. Charles, acting Municipal Commissioner, proceeds to Europe on privilege leave for three months by the mail steamer to-morrow.

THE Governor of Madras will probably go on tour in the southern part of the Presidency towards the middle of next month, arriving at Ootacamund a month later.

THE reinforcement of Madras Infantry will be so timed as to arrive just when the troops in the relief are leaving. They will then be able to start directly up the Irrawaddy.

THE members of the new Distinguished Service Order it is said are to be made notable by the letters D. S. O. after their names, not C. D. S., as was anticipated.

THE Post Office in India is worked at a loss. The figures for the past two years are as follows:—1884-85: Revenue, Rs. 1,04,71,399. Expenditure, Rs. 1,27,04,540. 1885-86: Revenue, Rs. 1,11,30,863. Expenditure, Rs. 1,30,26,036.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding the salt revenue, for the first nine months of the current financial year has been Rs. 70,83,000 as compared with Rs. 70,56,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

IT is probable that Colonel Erskine, Commissioner of Sitapore, who was lately summoned to Calcutta by the Government of India, will succeed Mr. J. B. Lyall as Resident in Mysore.

A CORRESPONDENT in Kashmir reports the heaviest fall of snow in Srinuggur that has been experienced for twenty years. The city lake has been frozen for more than a fortnight. There are still complaints about a scarcity of grain; though there is an immense store in the Government godowns.

THE Jubilee is likely to be remarkable for a liberal distribution of honours among native officers of the Indian army. A scheme of military colonisation it is said may very probably be tried at Upper Burma, deserving native officers and pensioned sepoys being offered jaghirs on condition of maintaining local peace. There are thousands of acres of good land lying uncultivated owing to the paucity of the Burmese population, so that no difficulty would be felt in apportioning jaghirs, and the scheme would, it is believed, be popular with the native army.

ARRANGEMENTS are in active progress for the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee in Hyderabad. The Nizam will give a grand banquet, and there will be illuminations and fireworks; but, what is more important, his Highness will found a Victoria Zenana Hospital for purdah women as a Jubilee memorial. There will be entertainments at the Residency and races and sports at Secunderabad. His Excellency the Minister has also issued orders to the district officials to arrange for a due celebration of the Jubilee throughout the Nizam's Dominions.

AT an influential meeting of Mahomedans at the Presidency College, Madras, on Sunday, it was animously resolved to accept the 16th proximo, the day designated by the Viceroy, for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, or any other day that the Government may consider suitable for the purpose. Mr. Ahmed Mohideen Khan Bahadur pointed out that they should take the word of the Government for the mandate of her Majesty. Though they should very much like to celebrate it on its proper date, the 20th June, yet it was not their business to question the Viceroy's decision, or ask him for his reasons for selecting the 16th February. They should not be obstructive in any way in carrying out the wishes of the Viceroy as to the day on which they should perform the ceremony. If they should evince a hostile attitude in the matter of the date, they would be incurring the displeasure of the representative of the Crown, and thus displease the Sovereign herself. Such a thing was quite incompatible with loyalty.

ALTHOUGH the Behar districts maintain an easy pre-eminence in the Indian indigo market, a considerable and growing trade in that staple is done in the Panjab with Multan as a centre. Last year thirty thousand maunds were exported from that town against thirteen thousand maunds in the previous twelve months. The districts chiefly engaged in the trade in the Panjab are Multan, Mazafargar, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The quality of the indigo is said to be of the coarsest. Last year the price was quoted at Rs. 66 per maund. Behar seems, therefore, to have little to fear from this competitor.

THE share of the cost of the European Mail Service payable by India in 1885-86 was £68,000, a slight reduction on the amount paid in the four preceding years, namely, £70,000. The cost to India will remain at £68,000 till the contract with the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company now in force terminates. Under the new contract which has been arranged with the same Company, and which will come into operation from the 1st February 1888, India's share of the cost will, it is estimated, be reduced to £49,000.

IN his last administration report on the Andaman Islands, Colonel Cadell, the Superintendent, observes that the number of female prisoners in that penal settlement has greatly diminished, and goes on to warn the Government that, unless a larger number are sent, there will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the weaving department of the jails and the demands for marriage. There is a business-like character about this caution which should commend it to the Government. It might, perhaps, be an equal misfortune did either the weaving department of the local jails or the matrimonial needs of the settlement suffer from inattention to Colonel Cadell's warning. As long as Government provides the female prisoners which are in such demand, Colonel Cadell, we fancy, may be left with confidence to decide which of them may be sent to weave and which may be given in marriage.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University had to consider, on Saturday morning, the arrangements to be made for carrying on the duties of Principal of the Oriental College. The Senate of the University College, in 1872, sanctioned a salary of Rs. 400 a month; and Mr. Palmer Boyd came out from England to hold the post. On his death Dr. Leitner acted for a time as unpaid Superintendent; and afterwards as paid Superintendent, drawing at first Rs. 400 and afterwards Rs. 500 a year. When he left the College last year, the pay of the Principal was reduced to Rs. 100, and was afterwards raised to Rs. 200 a month; and for some little time past, this salary has been drawn by Mr. T. C. Lewis, Principal of the Government College, who has been superintending the Oriental College, in addition his other duties. It was proposed, at one time, to appoint a native *assamt*, as Principal; but as no eligible candidate offered himself for the post, and as no European Orientalist would give his whole time to the work for so small a sum, it is now considered best to maintain the existing arrangement for the present.

AN important question with reference to the Kubo Valley is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. This valley, which was in former years a bone of contention between Manipur and Burma, was in 1833 made over to Burma, by the advice of Colonel Burney, Manipur receiving compensation to the extent of Rs. 6,000 annually from the Indian Government. Now that the Kubo Valley has fallen into our hands, the subject of its rendition to Manipur crops up. It is no secret, says a correspondent who telegraphs from Tammium that certain members of the Government are inclined to adopt this course, notwithstanding the discredit it would bring on the English character for justice. The inhabitants of the Kubo Valley are described as a remarkably brave, hardy and industrious race of Shans. It would be difficult to find amongst them a man who could not well read and write his own language. In these characteristics the Shans offer a signal contrast to the Manipuris, a people weak and cowardly to a degree, shamefully indolent and avaricious, and disgustingly superstitious. Slavery of a low type obtains throughout the land and enjoys the sanction of the State. The rendition of the Kubo Valley will retard the progress of the Shans in the paths of civilisation.

THE total amount of the demand under the license tax in the Panjab last year was Rs. 4,58,547, which was less than that of 1884-85 by Rs. 2,384. Considerable care is said to have been taken by the Collectors in most districts in preparing their lists, so that the amount allowed for objections and appeals was only about 8 per cent., which is less than in any of the previous years. There is however, a great difference in many of the districts as to the number of objections filed. In Kohat it was as high as 28 per cent., and the final assessments reduced the total demand of the town of Kohat with 18,177 inhabitants and a municipal income of Rs. 14,446 to Rs. 740; while the whole of the rest of the district was only assessed at Rs. 160, whereas in the previous year the assessments for the town and district amounted to Rs. 1,175, and it was then reported as underassessed. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that a special enquiry is to be made into the cause of this under-assessment. The tax on the whole appears to have been collected without any difficulty, as the unrealised balance at the end of the year was only Rs. 770. The expenditure on the establishment was less than in either of the two preceding years. The name of the license tax has now become a thing of the past in the Panjab, having been merged into that of the income tax and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the assessment of the income-tax will be at once fair to the Government and to the taxpayers.

MR. NICHOLAS BELL, Post Office Superintendent of the United States Foreign Mails, has sent to the *New York Journal of Commerce* a statement of the "records" of the speed of all steamers engaged during the past five months in carrying the mails from the United States to Europe. This report, based on official records of the Post Office Department, is valuable in view of the controversy about the English Transatlantic mails. The record includes the mileage, with the whole time consumed by each steamer in proceeding from dock to dock, thus giving the entire time occupied by the mails in transit. It shows that the fastest steamer is the Cunarder Etruria, averaging seventeen knots. The following average sixteen knots or over:—The Cunarder Umbria, the Guion liner Alaska, the Anchor liner City of Rome, the North German Lloyd's Trave, Saale, Ems, Fulda, and Werra, and the French liners Bourgoyne, Champagne, and Gascogne. The following average from fifteen knots to sixteen:—The Cunarders Aurania and Servia, the Guion liner Arizona, the National liner America, the North German Lloyd's Eider, Aller, and Elbe, and the French liners Normandie and Bretagne.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent to the *Scotsman* a story of episcopal intolerance in Scotland. It appears that Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrew's, had engaged to lecture on Sunday night to the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Cuthbert's parish church, Edinburgh (of which the Reverend Dr. M'Gregor is pastor), on a subject dear to him—Christian union—but suddenly broke off the engagement, owing, it is currently stated, to the interference of Bishop Dowden, of Edinburgh. Bishop Wordsworth, however, has had the address printed, and has sent a copy of it to each member of the association, and in an "epistle dedicatory" expresses something like regret that he was not allowed to deliver it to them in person. The event has excited a good deal of feeling in Presbyterian circles, and is looked upon as a curious commentary upon the well-known desire which Bishop Wordsworth has expressed for a union of Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

STATISTICS published in a Home paper show that tea is rapidly taking the place of coffee as the main export staple of Ceylon. On the other hand the exports of tea rose last year by over three million pounds, or more than 50 per cent., and an equal proportionate increase is estimated for the current commercial year. These facts are of considerable interest to Indian tea-growers. The Ceylon exports are, of course, at present a mere fraction of the amount shipped annually from Calcutta; but when we remember that the Ceylon trade is in its infancy compared with the Indian, that the former's annual advance is at the rate of 50 per cent., while for years the latter has been creeping on with 7 or 8 per cent., and that the natural advantages of Ceylon enable it to produce tea of a stated quality more cheaply than can be done on the Indian plantations, there is abundant reason for believing that in ten years or so Ceylon will prove a serious competitor to India in the European market.

MILITARY NEWS.

AT the two District Courts Martial recently held in Bombay, Color-Sergeant Edward Kendall, Gloucestershire Regiment, Bombay Unattached List, and Sergeant D. Butchart, E. Yorkshire Regiment, were charged with absenting themselves without leave from the Deolali Depot, and remained so absent until the 1st January 1887. The prisoners were found guilty of the charge, and sentenced by the Court to be reduced to the ranks. This sentence was confirmed by Brigadier General C. T. Heathcote, Commanding the District.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

DR. LEITNER ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WE now republish a few extracts from the second paper forwarded to us by Dr. Leitner and, like its predecessor, adopted in 1877 by the Anjuman-i-Panjab Association after a very careful discussion among its members (European, Mahomedan, Hindu and Sikh officials, and native gentlemen of standing of the various communities).

The following are some of the details of the scheme:—

"The Covenanted" Civil Service to be entered, 1st, by examination; and 2nd, in the course of regular promotion from a lower grade.

1st.—By Examination.

The scheme of the Civil Service Commissioners, especially as regards "selected" candidates, to be generally adhered to,* but the "competitive" examination to be modified in the following manner:—

(Optional subjects.)

	Maximum marks.
Language, Literature, and History of England	1,000
English Composition	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
Arabic Language and Literature	750
Sanscrit " "	750
Language, Literature and History of France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Hindustani Language (or the Vernacular of the Indian Candidate) and History of India	375
Persian Language and Literature	375
Mathematics	1,250
The Science of Language (Philology)	750
Natural Sciences (any three of the following subjects:—Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Electricity, Chemistry, &c., &c.)	750†
Mental and Moral Science (including Indian Logic)	500

No marks to count, unless a candidate has obtained one-fourth at least of the number of maximum marks allotted to the subject or subjects which he may take up. (The standard of the examination generally to be raised to what is was between 1858 and 1864 and to be intended for men between 21 and 23 years of age and not, as now, for boys between 17 and 19.)

The advantage of this scheme is that, whilst being essentially fair to English students, it gives a chance to Indian candidates, and that it can be extended with ease to this country, should it be finally decided to throw a number of appointments open for public competition in India. A glance at the following may show the fairness of the scheme:—

Mathematics	1,250	Equal chances for both English and Indian students.
Natural Sciences	750	
Mental and Moral Science	500	
The Science of Language (Comparative Grammar, &c.)	750	
Latin	750	The "Classics" of an Englishman.
Greek	750	
Arabic	750	The "Classics" of an Indian.
Sanscrit	750	

An equally high standard to be insisted upon in both European and Oriental Classics.

French	375	Modern literary languages for an Englishman.
German	375	
Italian	375	
Hindustani (or the Candidate's Vernacular)	375	Modern literary languages for an Indian.
Persian	375	

Here the English candidate has a slight advantage over the Indian by having one more modern language, but this, I fear, cannot be helped.

English Language, Literature, History, and Composition, ...	1,500	Here the highest inducement is held out, and most wisely,

for proficiency in the most useful subject for both the Native and the Englishman.

The Indian student will thus be able to rely on his Sanscrit and Arabic *versus* the Latin and Greek of his English competitor, though, even then, the chances will not be quite in favour of the Indian student, as it is rare that a Hindu knows Arabic, or a Mussulman Sanscrit, whilst an English classic knows both Latin and Greek, and has thus a maximum of 1,500 marks to the other's 750.

Against the English candidate's French, German, and Italian, the Indian has his Hindustani and Persian; while with regard to English and "scientific" subjects generally, both sets of candidates are offered the same chance in examination. The introduction of "the science of language" (Comparative Grammar, Philology) is, I consider, a step in the right direction, because it recognizes a science which has special interest for "Indo-European" scholars and officials. But the great recommendation of the suggested scheme for the "competitive examination" is that it will induce English candidates to pay greater attention than they have given hitherto to the subject of oriental languages [both classical and modern], and thus increase the number of those officers, who alone have influence with the masses of this country because they understand their languages and customs, and have a respect for their literatures.‡

The second means, by which I suggest that the Covenanted Civil Service should be entered, is

By regular promotion from lower grades.

I may state here that naturally the great personal interest which is felt in this matter induces native officials to lay greater stress on it than on admission by examination. There are men amongst them who have been 10 to 20 years in the service, and yet see no prospect of promotion. They suggest that:—

1. The present rates of pay in the different grades of Extra Assistant Commissioner (Deputy Collector) be raised.

2. That Extra Assistant Commissioners be appointed, either by selection of competitive examination, and that Tahsildars, after certain length of service be promoted to Extra Assistant Commissionerships.

3. That the principle of a graduated increase of pay, depending on every year of service, be conceded.

4. That an allowance be made to those who pass certain examinations, and receive "full powers."

I think that there is nothing extravagant in the above proposal, especially if a good class of men, possessing the necessary attainments, is secured for the service. Their usefulness, after so many years of tried and approved service and of experience of the people, would—especially if they had passed the necessary linguistic and legal examinations satisfactorily—be, at least, as great to the State, as that of a young civilian of one or two years' standing.

Reverting to the subject of the "Competitive Indian Civil Service Examination," it seems to be a question well deserving of consideration, whether a certain number of marks should not be allotted to those candidates who, previous to offering themselves for the Indian Civil Service, had satisfactorily passed examinations in Law, Medicine, Engineering, &c., as these attainments, having a scientific basis, together with a practical application, exercise the candidate's mind in caution and precision, and render its possessor doubly valuable as a public servant. The adoption of this suggestion would also have the advantage of enabling a number of candidates, whose previously professional training would, under the present system, be thrown away, to come forward. This measure would also strengthen the principle of every educated, and otherwise fit subject of her Majesty having a right to compete for public appointments. The age, too, of admission to the competitive examination might, to the great benefit of the State, be raised from 21 to, at least, what it formerly was, 25 years of age. It is undoubted that the first competition civilians were superior men, and it is questioned whether the last few batches are equal to their predecessors. Whatever be the case, the proposition, that it is better to have men as Judicial and Executive Officers than youths, would certainly commend itself to most minds; and it would not be outweighed by the consideration that immaturity and ignorance of the world, rather than self-interest and the official safe-guards of discipline, ensure intelligent subordination such as is required in a public servant. The convenience of the examiners and the ill-founded assumption of the fatality of the Indian climate on a difference of a few years are, of course, as nothing when urged against any measure which tends to ensure a more perfect administration of the country. (Dr. Mouat's statistics seem to prove that a man coming to India at 24 years of age is best able to stand the Indian climate).

With regard to "selected candidates," the present system seems to be a very good one, as far as I have been able to judge, but it seems to me a *sine qua non* condition that their instruction in Indian Law, Literature and History should contain special and exhaustive accounts of the social and religious habits and prejudices of the Natives of the different parts of India.

In conclusion, I must apologize for the dogmatic tone into which I have in two or three places been led in the course of the preceding remarks. My experience of the Indian Civil Service Examinations extends from 1858 to 1864, during which time about 40 of my pupils succeeded in passing them. I can, therefore, only lay claim to a personal knowledge of the system as it existed during the above period, but I have kept myself, through information obtained from friends and papers, somewhat au courant of the effect of the modifications, especially as regards the examinations of "selected" candidates, that have since been introduced. These modifications do not, as far as I know, affect the principles which I have ventured to discuss in this paper."

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* Candidates for the Indian Civil Service have to pass three examinations in England before they are sent out to India. The first is called the "Competitive" Examination, held once every year, at which any British subject, under a certain age and of good character, can compete, taking his choice of one or more among a certain list of branches of general knowledge, to which certain marks are allotted. The marks obtained by a candidate are totalled up and a certain number of candidates, corresponding to the number of vacancies in appointments for the year in India, who obtain the highest marks among their fellow-competitors, are said to "pass." The men who have thus "passed" become now "selected" candidates, and as such have to study and pass in certain prescribed subjects fitting them for their career in India. In the "further" Examinations all the candidates who come up to a certain standard may pass and be appointed.

† The unaccountable increase of marks for that subject from its former amount of 500 to, I believe, 1,250 marks, is, I consider, an exaggerated concession to the recent clamour in favour of an "useful" education, and must encourage cramming in these subjects.

‡ A security of one thousand pounds sterling is required in England from the candidates for the Indian Civil Service, as some guarantee for their honesty, when members of that service. Were this principle applied to candidates in India, it might take the form of an equivalent security in land, for the landed interest is what is most solid and responsible in this country.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Public Service Commission met again at the Secretariat yesterday, when the following members were present:—Sir Charles Aitchison (President), Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Crosthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. Ryland, and Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Krishnajee Nulkar, and Mr. Dawkes (the Secretary).

THE HON. K. T. TELANG.

THE Hon. Mr. Telang, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Advocate of the High Court, gave the following evidence:—

The feeling regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. It is not, I think, confined to any particular sections of the community, but is general among those members of all the sections who are qualified and accustomed to think and speak about public affairs. The dissatisfaction is due, I think, first to the fact that on the part of Government the system is, or at least was, supposed to afford an adequate recognition of the proper and reasonable claims of the people of the country to a share in its administration, whereas the adequacy of it was very generally denied. Secondly, it is due to the fact that on the side of the people it was supposed—and the supposition has in great measure been verified, especially in the case of the earlier appointments—that the system would only introduce into the service men not of proved merit and ability in the true sense of the phrase as used in the Statute, but men who could directly or indirectly get themselves into the good graces of the higher officials. And it was, and is generally believed, that the best passport to the good graces of the higher officials is not afforded by genuine "merit and ability," so much as by more or less questionable proceedings on the part of the candidate for employment or of those who interest themselves in his favour, or of both. Thirdly, it is thought that persons admitted under the Statute must needs be regarded as necessarily of inferior calibre or status, by whatever tests they may be tried, to those getting in by open competition, and some dissatisfaction was felt at the attempt made (when rules came to be framed for putting the Statute into operation) to place the gentlemen of proved merit and ability on a distinctly lower level as regards pay, leave, pension, &c., than the other members of the Covenanted Civil Service of her Majesty. Lastly, another cause of dissatisfaction was the restriction of these appointments to not more than ⅓ of the admission to the Superior Civil Service—a restriction which in 1884 Lord Kimberley said the Government were not prepared to abandon.

Q.—Is the feeling of dissatisfaction, if it exists, directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6), or is it directed against the rules framed thereunder? The last answer shows that the feeling of dissatisfaction was not by any means confined to the rules made under the Statute. The Journal of the East India Association, Vol. V., pp. 56—67, will show that long before the rules were framed and promulgated, this dissatisfaction had already found expression among my countrymen. The reasons for the desire to be enrolled in one general service are based on an ambition, which I hold to be a perfectly legitimate and reasonable ambition, to serve one's country in the highest departments of its service. What we want, what indeed we have all along asked for, is justice. We want no favour, and asked for none. If justice is to be given us, we ask how can there be any justification for our practical exclusion from the Covenanted Civil Service of her Majesty, which is regarded as the highest branch of the Indian Civil Service? We have also a desire to prove that, tried by the test of actual experience, we can, under proper conditions, discharge our duties in the highest posts in our country's service with as much efficiency as the large majority of our European brethren. The opportunity for such proof is almost entirely foreclosed if we are to constitute a separate service of our own. Again, it is our desire to take the full benefit of the robuster civilisation with which our own has now come into contact. If in each department of activity, where we and Europeans come into communication with each other, some of us can associate with them on terms of equality, that benefit is more easily secured, than if we are always to look upon ourselves, and to be looked upon by others, as inferior to Europeans, even when in other respects we have vindicated our claims to equality. On the whole I am disposed to think that Section 6 of the Statute should be repealed altogether. No mere tinkering with it will improve that which as a general provision is radically defective on the points above dwelt on.

Q.—Would a system of nomination, with or without probation, be likely to secure well-qualified persons?

A.—The system of nomination, whether with or without probation, may of course sometimes secure well-qualified persons, as there are corrective forces always at work to nullify in a greater or less degree the results of the very worst systems. It mainly depends on the men who have to nominate. In actual fact, good nominations have now and then been made even under the system now prevailing. But such nominations are not the natural results of the system. They occur in spite of it. If the Statutory Service be maintained, I would certainly encourage Statutory Civilians to visit England after their selection whenever they liked. I would do this with a view "to add to their qualifications" for the service in this sense, that it will open to them almost a new world, it will enable them to associate with members of the ruling race in their own land, and will give them a personal familiarity with the progressive and powerful civilisation which they have to be instrumental in adapting and spreading in their own country. The encouragement should take the form of placing the Statutory Civilian on the same footing as the competition-wallah.

Q.—Is competition of natives in the examination in England favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India?

A.—If the question refers, as it seems to do, to an examination held in England, I don't think competition for such examination is looked on favourably by any classes of natives of India. In fact, the demand made time after time by such of the natives of India, as have hitherto formulated any views on the question, has taken the form of an open competition in India on precisely the same terms and of precisely the same nature as the competition in England. I believe that all classes, except Hindus, readily go to England. Among Hindus the objection to a visit to England, are becoming gradually weaker, but they still prevail to a not inconsiderable extent. The objections entertained by Hindus in particular, are on the score of caste and religion. By all classes objections are felt to throwing young men adrift in a country so far away, where it is generally believed the temptations in the path of young men are many and widely scattered, and where any satisfactory check and regulation is not always possible. The great expense also, and the chance of the visitor to England returning with ideas impracticable, or, at least, ill-adapted to the existing conditions of India and Indian society, are also considerations not without their weight—the latter especially in the case of young boys.

Q.—Should the examination for natives in England be distinct in standards and conditions from that for English candidates, or should there be one and the same examination for all?

A.—I am emphatically of opinion that such separate examination would be neither desirable nor defensible. Their institution might prove unfair either way. I am not aware that any such separate examination has ever been asked for by any individual or body of individuals among my countrymen, and assuming that such distinct examinations especially for the natives of this country were instituted, I cannot understand how their being held in England could be justified. But my opinion is so strong against the main idea that I need not dwell upon such points which form merely the fringe of the question involved in it. The value assigned in the competitive examination to subjects connected with Oriental history, languages, and literatures, as contrasted with that assigned to Greek and Latin, is one of the most important points of complaint. In regard to age, I don't know, except from the Blue-Books on the subject and from Mr. Wren's pamphlet, and similar sources how the present limit of age tells in the case of English candidates. But this I know that in the case of native candidates the rule is almost a prohibitive one. Unless and until the age limit is enhanced to 23, and the Oriental languages and literatures are placed on a par with Greek and Latin, the disadvantages under which native candidates at present labour will not be removed, and the complaints of injustice will not cease. In the event of the competition being opened, as I think it should, in India, some classes of the Indian community would get an advantage over others at present and for some time to come. I expect that the Parsis being well advanced in education, and not hampered by restrictions of caste and so forth will outstrip all other sections of the population. Hindus of the "higher castes," though advanced in education, will for some time not benefit to any considerable extent by the change. Those of the "lower classes" and Mussalmans generally will, perhaps, benefit somewhat less in consequence of their educational backwardness. On the whole, therefore, I do not think that there is much need to fear any undue preponderance of one section of the Indian community over others. Such, preponderance, as may occur, will be only temporary and the educational advance of the one section, and the social advance of the other, which may be reasonably expected to take place within the next few years, will, it is to be hoped, set everything fairly right. At the same time I am free to admit, that if the leaders of the so-called backward classes are not satisfied with this result, there may be some reason for the special interposition of the Government. What form should such interposition take? In some quarters it has been suggested that the need for such interposition should be entirely avoided by the retention of the Statutory system and a refusal to open the competition in India. I cannot consider this to be a reasonable course. I cannot regard it as reasonable, that a system which is objected to, and not without fair grounds, as a demoralising one, should be forced upon some sections of the community in the interests, or rather the supposed interests, of the other sections. On the other hand I am willing to concede, that some measures should be adopted to enable these latter sections of the community to surmount any special obstacles that may stand in the way of their availing themselves of the new system to be introduced. It appears to me that the justice of the case would be completely met, if the competition was opened in India, and special scholarships, or other similar modes of encouragement, offered to individuals from among the backward classes, to enable them to prepare for the competition. These would be helps to educational advancement, to which, I think, no reasonable objection could be taken. I cordially joined in the recommendations to this effect made by the Education Commission of 1882 (see Report pp. 506-8). And I am still clearly of opinion that such educational helps to certain sections of the community labouring under special disadvantages, are properly given in special cases out of the general funds of the Empire. Such helps, too, be it remembered, in the present circumstances of Western India will be in reality supplemental of the efforts which these "backward" sections are now making and have been making for some time, in order to secure their own intellectual advancement. The only political objections that I can see, to an open competition in India are those which I have referred to in my last answer. As regards administrative objections, I can see none except this, which I have heard made, that the people of certain Provinces would not like to be governed by people of certain other Provinces, and such a result may arise under the operation of the competition system. I have not seen any evidence to satisfy me that this objection comes really from the people supposed to harbour the feeling here indicated. The objection itself, and others of a kindred nature, when they have come to my notice, have emanated frequently from men who believe in the old principle of "Divide and rule." I am not, therefore, inclined, on the information available to me, to attach much weight to this objection. The Bengalis are supposed to be despised by people of other Provinces than their own. But we have not had many officers in Western India, who have obtained the genuine friendship of the people amongst whom they have lived and worked in a greater degree than Mr. Satyendranath Tagore. When many years ago, he was supposed to have incurred the displeasure of the Government of the day in the discharge of his duty, great sympathy was felt and publicly expressed for him in all quarters. I grant at once, that it will be an evil, both political and administrative, if in any Province the people of it come to be excluded, or practically excluded, from its administration. But it appears to me, that the true remedy for this result

provisions, if some plan could be devised by which a statement could be publicly made of the reasons which weighed with Government in each such case,—a demand which has also been made, and reasonably, in regard to the Government's distribution of titles and honours. But I cannot see my way to any feasible suggestion on this point, as I fear the whole object in the case now under consideration might be frustrated by any such statement.

Q.—Would it be desirable to rule that the proportion of persons being Hindus and Muhammadans respectively, who are from time to time or over a series of years appointed to the Covenanted ranks in any Province, should bear a certain relation to the number of the two classes composing the population of the Province concerned?

A.—I don't think such hard and fast rules work well. The evil, however, which it contemplated in this question, may at any time, and in any place, become a real practical evil, and when such a contingency becomes probable, steps may be taken by Government in view of all the then existing circumstances. But meanwhile, no such scheme is needed. The very question No. 143 indicates one of the practical difficulties of such a scheme. Another difficulty is that Hindus and Muhammadans are not the whole of the Indian communities. In Bombay we have a third very important public-spirited and intelligent community—the Parsis. We have again the Portuguese and the native Christians. Taking the Hindu community itself, too, we have divisions which are marked not merely by differences of caste but also by differences of tradition, of character, and so forth. If we are to recognise the two main divisions mentioned in the question, it seems doubtful whether, on principle, or even as a matter of mere expediency, we could fairly refuse to recognise minor divisions, such as those to which I have now referred. Appointments to the subordinate judicial service in Bombay are made I think on a perfectly unexceptional system. Those to the subordinate executive service are also I think of a generally satisfactory character. There have been some complaints about the latter, I think, at various times, but I am not sufficiently conversant with the whole matter to be able to say how far they can be fairly remedied. I think Muhammadans and similarly situated sections of other communities are not represented into the subordinate executive and judicial services as largely as is to be wished. The exclusion is due, I think, almost entirely to their not having acquired the necessary qualifications by means of education. This is to be regretted, and is I think being gradually, though perhaps very slowly, remedied.

To Mr. Crosthwaite: You talk of the just and reasonable ambition of natives to serve their country. Now, what is your country?

A.—The whole of India is my country.

Q.—It is rather a continent not a country?

A.—You may call it a continent, if you like. I regard it as my country.

Q.—What bond of unity is there between you in Bombay and the Sikhs of the Punjab?

A.—We are all Hindus.

Q.—Would you have claimed to be employed there in the time of Ranjit Singh?

A.—No, but now I would.

Q.—Do you want the British Government?

A.—We do.

Q.—Then in order to retain the British Government, should it not be of a British character?

A.—Yes, it should be so.

Q. Then don't you think the Government have a right to lay down such tests for entrance to the higher posts of the service as would secure that British character to it?

A.—The tests ought to be proper and fair to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

To Mr. Quinton: Under the competitive system, Parsis and Brahmins would for the present have the largest share of the appointments in comparison with the other classes of natives in this Presidency. The Brahmins have very considerable influence with the Hindu community generally. I think they are regarded with respect and affection.

MR. W. B. MULOCK.

Mr. Mulock, C.S., Collector of Surat, said the Statutory Service should be so amended as to provide an opening for promotion to deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service. He certainly thought that the higher members of the Uncovenanted Service were better Government servants than Statutory Civilians. From what he had seen, he did not think the latter were equal to their European Assistants in any way. They could not exercise sound common sense and judgment. An English training might do them good. He knew one Statutory Civilian who had been to England who could grasp questions better than his brethren in the same service. In physique they did not appear to be quite up to the mark. There should be a thorough medical examination to test physical fitness. The rural population seemed to think they could get more unbiassed justice from an European than from a native. They said that now the lion and the lamb could drink at the same fountain. The present subordinate judges were spoken of very highly. They were a first-rate class of servants, and were believed to be thoroughly honest. They compared favourably with the Statutory Civilians whom he had come across. He had heard of no dissatisfaction with the system of recruitment to the Covenanted Service. He thought there should be one examination in England only, and pointed out what he considered to be the practical difficulties of holding them in India. He was of opinion that if admission to the Uncovenanted Service were only by competition, all the places would be monopolized by one or two castes. A mixture of castes was absolutely necessary. If an office contained men of one caste only, the superior would have no chance of knowing what was going on. The Graduate Mamlatdars, appointed under the new rules, were not quite as much as the old Mamlatdars in touch with the people; but they were decidedly more honest. As regards administrative ability the B. A.'s were not as much men of action as the old Mamlatdars; they did not knock about so much in their talukas. He would have them pass an examination in riding. When ponies had to be collected throughout the district during the last Afghan war, while the new Mamlatdars looked into their books, the old ones procured the animals.

Q.—When you say that while the old Mamlatdars would get the ponies, the new ones would refer to their books, perhaps you mean that they would see whether they had the power?

Witness.—Yes. But while the old Mamlatdars employed in a legitimate way all the tact and influence they possessed, the new men were found wanting in these qualities.

MR. J. W. ORR.

Mr. Orr, Prothonotary, Bombay High Court, who had volunteered his evidence, said in his opinion it was a mistake to divide the services between the Statutory, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. There should be one service for Europeans and another for Indians. That was the natural and logical division. These services should be divided into the executive and the judicial, and the lower grades, generally speaking, should be open to natives. As long as the Government were responsible for the administration of India, they should employ Englishmen in posts of control and supervision, for which the Indian races were not fitted by their education or ability. In his opinion the reference made on behalf of the natives to the terms of the Proclamation was misleading. It was stated in the Proclamation that all the subjects of her Majesty were to be admitted to posts for which they were qualified by education and ability. Education did not mean here more intellectual power, as it has been erroneously interpreted to mean. The term included moral and physical powers of a high order which the native races did not possess. Englishmen had acquired them by a training of centuries; they could not be acquired by a mere study of books. Self-denial, endurance, physical exercises, such as boxing, riding, fencing, readiness of resource, a high sense of duty, moral and physical courage—these things formed the administrator. Natives laboured under the disadvantage of not having the training which fitted the European for the performance of executive duties. He would, at the same time, admit that there were duties for which natives were quite fitted. There were among them men of high character and education,—men who could make excellent judges. As an illustration of the preference of natives themselves for Europeans, the witness said that, although in the local bar there were natives gifted with eloquence and possessing very good knowledge of law, native suitors preferred European to native counsel. The scale of pay for Europeans must be quite different from that for natives, who served in their own country, and were not separated from their home and family as the Europeans were. The witness would have the higher branch of the European service recruited, as at present, from home by competition; and he thought there should be a different examination for the natives in India.

Mr. Nulkar: You say that native suitors prefer European to native barristers. Now what may be the reason?

A.—I do not know, except, perhaps, that natives have greater confidence in the education, force of character, or whatever it may be, of Englishmen.

Mr. Nulkar: Then you have no specific or reliable information why they do so.

A.—No, none.

MR. VAMAN ABAJEE MODAK.

Mr. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, among other things, said:—

I must state, at the outset, that I am altogether opposed to the maintenance of the Statutory Civil Service, as it can, under no circumstances, do that full measure of justice to the natives of India, or provide that element of finality to the contemplated change in the law and practice on the subject, which the Government Resolution appointing the Commission contemplates, with a view to adequately fulfil the obligations imposed upon it by the Acts of 1833 and 1855 and the Royal Proclamation of 1858. The system is as unsatisfactory in its practical application, as it is objectionable in its original conception. Having pointed out the disadvantages under which native candidates for the Covenanted Service labour, the witness advocated the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India. The witness does not think there is any ground for the fear of natives handicapping Englishmen in the event of a fair open competition being allowed to native as well as English candidates. In my opinion, the fear lies rather the other way. If the present limits of age are equally raised for the admission to the Civil Service in the case of both the English and native candidates (as it is absolutely necessary to do for securing men of real culture and solid parts, and for discouraging mere precocity and cramming), men from the English Universities are sure to compete for the Indian Civil Service in much larger numbers than under the present system; and they may, nay I feel quite sure they will, for a considerable time to come, carry away most of the places, examined as they are in their own language, and in subjects more favourably adapted to them than to native youths, and possessing, as they do, all the traditional knowledge of the nature and practical working of the competitive examination for the Civil Service of India. Under these circumstances, the idea of natives passing in larger numbers than Englishmen seems to me so remote, and so utterly unlikely a contingency, that it would be impolitic to take it into account in the present inquiry, whose professed object is, in the words of the Resolution of the Government of India appointing the Commission, to devise "a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary *elements of finality*, and do *full justice* to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service." I would on no account diminish the measure of justice and the elements of finality which the scheme must possess for the sake of providing against a contingency so remote, and so unwarranted by existing circumstances, as that of natives succeeding in a simultaneous open competition in larger numbers than Europeans. When such a time comes, if it is ever destined to come, the two races may, by long and more intimate contact, so harmonize in their character, feelings, and aspirations, as to make it altogether indifferent which of the two predominates over the other in more numbers. But even supposing that such harmony of feeling is not attained, there is nothing that can prevent the Crown and Parliament of the day from dealing with a problem of which they alone will be the proper judges. Personally, and apart from the highest considerations of justice and fair policy, I have no objection to a reasonable proportion, say one-half the total number of appointments, being fixed for the natives of India beyond which they ought not to go. The education which our youths receive in our colleges, gives them more real culture than the cramming institutions, to which many of the Civil Service candidates resort, are likely to give. On the strength of experience gained as a pupil both in school and college, as an Assistant Master and as Head Master, I can say without hesitation that our educational institutions on the whole will not yield to those of any other country either in their general discipline or their strictly moral tone, maintained without any material help of the rod. As regards physical education, almost all our public schools insist upon gymnastic exercises, and encourage all sorts of out-door sports. In Bombay especially the enthusiasm for cricket among our boys is so great that there is hardly room for them all to play in the open spaces in the city. Under these circumstances I do not feel afraid of our educational system being ultimately found wanting in the capacity of giving that culture and training which is considered essential for those who are to be placed in charge of the higher administration of the country. The liberal efforts of Government to give special facilities for promoting the progress of education in these backward communities, together with the benevolent exertions of individual members of those communities who have been awakened to a sense of their backwardness, have given a new impetus to their intellectual advancement, which, there is every reason to believe, will in no long time bring up those classes considerably nearer the advanced classes so as to deserve greater participation in the administration of the country than hitherto. Even as it is, individual members of those communities are quite able to hold their own in competition with the representatives of the better educated communities.

In answer to questions put by Sir Charles Turner, the witness said that, although there was a difference between different classes of Hindoos, there was still a substratum of unity among them.

Q.—Do you know the vice-chancellor of the Bombay University has expressed in very strong language his opinion that the present state of secondary education is not satisfactory?

A.—My impression is that the vice-chancellor was referring to its insufficiency.

Q.—His objection, I believe, was that in the secondary schools, the teaching is not by any means so advanced as it should be, and that the student, when he enters upon his University course of study, is not in a position to derive so much training as one whose previous education may have been received in an ordinary school in England?

A.—What struck me at the time was that he was rather referring to the inefficiency of secondary schools, inasmuch as he exhorted the communities of Bombay and other places to open more schools.

Q.—Does he not also complain of the quality of the instruction?

A.—Not, as far as I know. Or he might have simply referred to some of the backward and unimportant private schools.

Sir Charles Turner: I do not at all wish to convey that the school over which you preside is defective. It is in marked contrast to others. But I am speaking generally of secondary schools in the Presidency. The whole tendency of Government schools, I may say there has been no falling-off in their efficiency.

Q.—Are man of low castes ever intentionally excluded from these schools?

A.—No.

MR. K. D. NAIGAUMVALA.

Mr. Naigaumvalla, teacher of science in the Elphinstone College, in the course of his evidence, said:—

The prevalent feeling regarding the existing Statutory system in this Presidency is one of great and growing dissatisfaction. This feeling is almost universally expressed by men qualified to form an opinion, viz., by the intelligent and educated portion of the community. Having stated the grounds of his objection, the witness said. The main objection is against the Statute itself. The Statute ought to be totally repealed, and simultaneous competitive examinations for the Covenanted Service should be held in India and England. It is contended in certain quarters that a simultaneous examination held in India practically for the exclusive benefit of Indian candidates would give them an unfair advantage over English youths, that higher education in India is almost eleemosynary and that with the advantages of a gratuitous training, persons of very low social status would overflow into the service. I think that a few figures will prove instructive and will tend to show that this popular Anglo-Indian idea is fallacious. At three years' graduate course in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, costs in fees Rs. 360 and at the Presidency College, Calcutta, the fees come up to Rs. 600 for a full graduate course of four years, or for a three years' period of study to Rs. 450. On the other hand from an examination of the reports of the presidents of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, colleges which have sent out to India by open competition men like the Honourable Taylor Allen, the Honourable Justice O'Kinealy, the Honourable Justice West, the Honourable Colman Macaulay, Mr. D. Barbour and Mr. J. Monteath, it will be found that a three years' instruction as wide as that afforded at the Elphinstone College could be had for a sum much under £30. Again the full course for graduation in Arts at Edinburgh does not cost over £35 in tuition. The Trinity College, Dublin, which has sent forth 132 men in the Covenanted Service between the years 1856 and 1881 is certainly not a more expensive institution than the teaching University of Edinburgh. Nor are the Indian colleges more lavishly treated in matters of prizes and scholarships than the sister institutions in Great Britain and Ireland. Not to mention the enormous and magnificent foundations of the older Universities it will be sufficient here to remark that even the most poorly endowed Queen's colleges in Ireland are ahead of the most munificently endowed colleges in this Presidency. The three Queen's colleges each enjoy an annual grant of £1,120 for prizes and scholarships. They had in 1885 on the rolls at Belfast 473 students, at Cork 272, and at Galway only 100 against the Elphinstone College with an annual income of Rs. 5,841 with an average of 250 students on its roll. The educational institutions in this Presidency can teach up to the standard at present required for the competitive examinations, but they will not be quite up to the standard if the age is raised to 23. The demand, however, will at once raise the standard of education throughout India, and I believe that *at least* the five principal Government colleges, viz., the Presidency College, Calcutta; the Elphinstone College, Bombay; the Presidency College, Madras; the Muir College, Allahabad; and the Central Arts College at Lahore, and the two Jesuit Colleges at Calcutta and Bombay, will be able very soon to meet the demand. It must be admitted that for the first few years the most likely candidates will be the literary class of Hindus and Parsis, because they are more forward in education than the other Indian races, but the preponderence of these classes will not long continue. The so-called "backward" races will perforce take to education and within a decade they are sure to come abreast of their other educated brethren. The intelligence of the Sikhs or of the North-West Muhammadans cannot be questioned, but at present it is mostly latent; all that is wanted in their case is a little sympathetic help from Government, in furthering their educational progress.

As for the Uncovenanted Service the witness said. The circular instructions of the Government of India sanctioned by Lord Cranbrook in 1879, and extended to the other Presidencies of India besides Bengal, do not exclude natives of India from having their fair share of appointments in the so-called reserved departments of the Uncovenanted Service. It only provides for the present non-exclusion of Englishmen from the Opium, Salt and Custom, the Survey, the Mint, the Public Works and the Police Department (besides the Financial Forest and Educational Departments). These instructions, however, have been practically distorted into an order for the general exclusion of natives from these Departments. There is no reason why capable natives of India should not be employed for instance in the Forest, the Survey, or the Mint Department.

MUNSHI NOOR MAHOMED KHAN.

This witness who is the secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona, said the system of nomination to the Statutory Service was a proved of by the Mahomedans of this presidency. The system was popular except among a small mnority of the educated classes. He would have the competitive examination in England only for the Covenanted Service.

MR. RAGUNATH SHIVRAM TIPNIS.

Mr. Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., Acting First Class Subordinate Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, said, the Statutory Service was not approved of. If it were retained, men of tried merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service should be promoted to it. For the present some of the higher appointments should remain in the hands of Europeans, as the guiding and controlling spirits of the administrations. But as the minds of native administrators got, in course of time, sufficiently saturated with English ideas and English modes of work, they would be perfectly qualified to fill those posts, and till then the unpleasant sense of foreign rule could not wholly disappear. There should be simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Covenanted Service.

Mr. Nulkar: I understand you have been lately nominated to the Statutory Service by Government?

A.—I have myself received no intimation about it, though the papers say so. If I am confirmed in the appointment of First Class Subordinate Judge, I should most certainly refuse to enter the Statutory Service, that is, if I were placed at the bottom of the list.

The President: You say that when the minds of natives are completely saturated with English ideas and modes of Government, you do not see why the best administrative posts should not be held by them. Now is that time of consummation within, what Mr. Gladstone may call a measureable distance? (Laughter.)

The President: Perhaps, you won't be satisfied till the consummation comes. (Laughter.)

Witness: Even throwing open the competitive examination in India might create other aspirations.

Mr. Nulkar: Do you know if any case of emergency has arisen in any of the districts you have served, and how the native executives have behaved on the occasion?

Witness: A few years ago there was a virulent epidemic of cholera in a place where I was serving as a Subordinate Judge, and I can say from my personal experience that the Mamlatdar, the chief constable and myself worked hard, regardless of our own comforts and safety, for the relief of the people. There was but one hospital assistant there, and the resources at his disposal were very limited. We gave aid to all castes of people. I myself went to the houses of a Mahar, a Mang, and a Musulman and administered medicine to them. They were so badly off that not even the members of their own family would go near them.

Mr. Grattan Geary, editor and proprietor of the Bombay Gazette, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, principal of the Free General Assembly's Institute and Mr. Gangaram Bhao Mhaskey, honorary secretary, Deccan Association for the promotion of education among Marathas, also gave evidence. We hold over a report of their evidence for a day.

The Commission will meet again this morning.

Mr. J. M. Campbell's evidence before the Commission was given in our Tuesday's issue. We take the following from a supplementary statement:—

I think that the same Statutory Civil Service should cease. At the same time I would approve such an extension of the Uncovenanted Civil Service as would include the cleverest of the class from which the Statutory Civil Service is at present recruited. The members of this section of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, as in the case at present with certain European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, would be named by the local Government. I would introduce an element of competition among the nominees by making the Government choose several, say four, candidates for each nomination. The available nominations would be given to the candidates who passed highest in a competitive examination. As they would, in almost all cases, be the sons of well-to-do, if not of rich, parents, I think the nominees might be expected to go to England. In England they might be called on to pass the same or similar examinations with the selected candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service. Special care should, I think, be taken of their physical training and marks be granted for athletic excellence. The standard of book learning required to pass out and gain an appointment might with advantage be considerably lower than the Covenanted Civilian's standard. Except that a share in the higher judicial appointments, that is in District and High Court Judgeships, should be reserved for the European Covenanted Service, the appointments open to this class of Civilians would be the higher class Uncovenanted appointments and the Covenanted appointments, open to Statutory Civilians.

As I hold that almost the whole burden of the highest and most difficult portion of the Civil administration of India has been borne and must be borne by European Covenanted Civilians. I am of opinion that all considerations should give way to the necessity of securing the best possible type of Englishmen for the Covenanted Civil Service. For this reason I do not think in my opinion the Government of India should use their highest endeavour to conciliate, is not the middle-class English-knowing Indian, whose outcry no concession will still, but the middle-class of England, to whom India owes almost all the administrative improvements of the last thirty years. Though less noisy, I believe the middle-class in England is quite as dissatisfied with the present arrangements for Indian Civil appointments as the middle-class in India. In my opinion the change that will do most to help the Covenanted Indian Civil Service to regain its lost popularity in England, and therefore to raise the type of English candidate, is to make the rule that no one but a European can be appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service. A second objection I have to Mamlatdar, the chief constable of choosing members of the Covenanted Civil Service is open is that the final examination is not competitive and that therefore there is no second training of the candidates. That the Royal Engineers are as a body the best result of English training is, it seems to me, largely due to the fact that only the highest in the final examination as a rule become members of that corps. Similarly I would limit entrance into the Covenanted Indian Civil Service to, say, the 30 or 40 of the 70 or 80 selected candidates who pass highest in the final examination. Such of the remaining selected candidates as come up to a certain standard should be given places in some branch of the Indian Uncovenanted Service. Their training would fit them for the duties of the Revenue, Judicial, Political, Police, and Survey branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and a short special course of instruction would prepare them for employment in the Forest and Agricultural Departments. In addition to the candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service who had passed the entrance competition, the same further examinations might be passed and the same training given to the Indian selected nominees corresponding to the present Statutory Civilians. A third class might have the advantage of the same training; natives of India, as defined in the Act of 1870, who had passed a competitive examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India. These successful competitors would in Western India in many cases be sons of poor parents. The best of them should, therefore, as far as possible, have scholarships or allowances to help them to go to England. I would not compel all who passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination in India to go to England, but I would encourage them to go (a) by offering scholarships or allowances to the most successful competitioners. (b) by making the rule that, except as a reward for special services, the higher Uncovenanted posts should be reserved for those who had passed through the Indian Civil Service training in England. The plan or idea of the English-knowing Indians who have raised the present outcry is that fighting, putting down crime, and the rough and unhealthy duties of the surveyor and forester should be left to the European, and that Europeans doing these necessary but unpleasant duties should be managed by Indians holding the higher and less physically uneasy position of controllers. As in the Covenanted Civil Service, though in a less degree, excluding the Judicial branch, the bulk of the heaviest and hardest work of the Uncovenanted Civil Service has in the past been done and is at present being done by Europeans. Many of these Europeans are Military officers who in times of peace bring the much wanted elements of discipline and drill into certain branches of the Civil administration and are a mainstay of English power in political troubles. If Indians are not only put on an equal footing with them but are made their direct official superiors, the type of Englishman who is now the flower of the Uncovenanted Service will cease to join it. I see no trace of an Indian element that can fill his place. As the right of the European to fill the highest posts in the Government of India is greater than the right of the Indian, the right of the conqueror to govern overruling all other rights, and as the European has shown and shows himself fitter than the Indian to fill the higher posts, the less cost of an Indian agency seems to me its one advantage. In my opinion no such issue as "should any distinction be made between the pay of an Indian and an European" ought to have been raised. The justice of making a difference and a marked difference between an European's and an Indian's pay in India seems to me clear, not only because as a class Europeans do harder and better work than Indians, but because of the extreme difference in the conditions of the two classes. An Englishman would be better off with £1,000 a year in England than he is with £2,000 a year in India. On the same pay an Indian, in India, would be twice, I believe, more than twice, as well off as an Englishman in England. Roughly, as far as money and social ease in money matters goes, I believe that both being in India, an Indian of the present and future Western Indian official class is as well off as an European with five times as much pay. Similarly with leave it seems to me beyond question that an European in India requires greatly more liberal leave rules than he would want if he was serving in England. As the most Indians in India cannot require more leave than Englishmen in England. As a fact their way of living and their interests in life make much less leave necessary. For these reasons it seems to me unjust to the finances of India and in every way one-sided and ill-judged to propose to extend to any class of Indians the special rules of pay, of leave, and of pension granted to European Covenanted Civilians. As it is the object of first importance to secure the best possible type of European Covenanted Civil Servant, I think that the present rates of pay and the existing leave and pension privileges in the Covenanted Service should be in no way reduced. I would, therefore, continue much higher pay, leave, and pension inducements to Covenanted than to Uncovenanted Civilians. As regards the European and Indian members of the Uncovenanted Service, as the conditions in which the European lives in India are so different from those of an Indian in his own home, and as the cost of living in India is to a European so very much higher than to an Indian, it is, I think, necessary that the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should have a special foreign service allowance varying to their grade in the service, and that in the matter of leave and furlough they should enjoy greater privileges than the Indian members of the same service.

THE ROMANCE OF A WILL.

An Irish lady has petitioned the Queen under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The petitioner had an uncle named Alexander Ferdinand Petrie, who entered the army in 1780, serving in the 79th Regiment. He sold out in 1811 and died in 1884, at the age of eighty-eight years. He "willed" all his property, amounting in cash to about £20,000, to the Queen. His niece, who was left a widow in 1855 with eight daughters and one son, has ever since his death been eking out an existence by the precarious profession of keeping a private school, but this occupation, by reason of her great age and of her growing blindness, she has had to relinquish. Consequently, the prayer of her petition seaks that her case and that of her daughters may be equitably entertained by her Majesty, who, more than thirty years ago, received the whole of their ancestor's estate as a bequest. Here is, indeed, a chance for the Queen to celebrate her Jubilee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Bhownagar will sail this morning under Nakoda Valli Mahomed for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 115 deck passengers.

The barque Glen Caladh, 491 tons, arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, under Captain R. Lamont from Mauritius (Nov. 28), with a cargo of sugar.

The Clan MacGregor, 1,926 tons, Captain S. H. Palmer, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Genoa, laden with a general cargo and carrying the following passengers:—Mr. J. Cuthbertson, Miss Nicholson and Miss Leith.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	3014	W. Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Surat	1676	Nantes	C	P. & O. Co.
" Eolona	..	.....	E	.....
" Kt. of St. George	..	.....	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Yesso	1381	J. K. Brotherstone	H	F. Muir & Co.
" Iran	2316	E. Cooper	K	E. Bates & Co.
" Lalpoora	..	.....	L	S. I. S. N. & Co.
" Eden Hall	2363	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Port Phillip	2022	R. Calvert	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Sirocco	..	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. Tower	1477	G. Halmyn	P	B. Craig & Co.
" St. Regulus	2333	John Henry	Q	W. &A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
25	Glen Caladh	Lamont	Mauritius, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	C. MacGregor (s).	Palmer	Genoa.

The s.s. Bhownagar obtained her port-clearance last evening, for Bhownagar.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Avalona, for Genoa and Naples.
" Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
" Knight of St. John, for Antwerp.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
22 M. Meanatchy (s). ..... Singapore.
" Clan Alpine (s) .. .. Galle.
24 Manora (s)..... London.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
21 Malda (s) ..... Negapatam.
" Kohinur (s) ..... Bombay.
" Kilwa (s)..... Calcutta.
" C. Macpherson (s) ..... London.
22 M. Meanatchy (s). ..... Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Lloyd, Major, Bo., A. Q. M. G., on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 25.

Walker, Lt.-Col., Bo., R.A., on inspection duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 25.

Behrend, Lt., Bo. 7th B. Cav., to join, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 27, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Saturday's parade:—Sections 7, 8, 24, 30 to 36, 38, 41. 15 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. The following promotions in K Company will take effect from this date:—Sergeant R. Spooner to be Col-Sergeant. Cadets—C. Rix, to be Sergeant, G. Audric to be Sergeant, A. Irvine to be Corporal, C. Spooner to be Corporal, B. Bourne to be Corporal, D. Warner to be Lce.-Corporal, W. Leggett to be Lce.-Corporal, W. Seller to be Lce.-Corporal,

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited 33, Farringdon road, London.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,006,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,075,160

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Loss arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Fritz Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder.	Bhosawal	Satari	Dapki
Munjid "	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nhinbarsh	Marble	Kalipura
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Kowra
Coorla	Chandnee	Budjapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongargaum	Warsi	Chanoor
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergan
Deewa	Khundwa*‡	Kurjut*‡	Poolgaum
Chillan Junction*‡	Jawar	Padsellari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah‡
Khadawvali	Singali	Lanowioo*	Powaar
Wassind	Harsol	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Karkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bhiringee	Tullilgaon	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Johwoor
Kapoorah	Sewnee	Poonal*‡	Kelsa
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road
Baitgaum	Khundi	Goroolee	Marhoi
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Mohol	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Ktarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Mantoredee	Hoshangabad	Patna	Shoiapur*‡
Niphar	Bagra	Bamnpur	Hoodgee
Mooulgaum	Sonri	Dhond‡	Kurubgaum
Munmar	Bhopal	Borebali	Boodnoh
Nandgaum*	Sehore*‡	Deokeal and	Goolcoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for	Khoongwa	Gooloor
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Kartrua	Shahabad*‡
Kulgaum	Barkeri	Poomulwaree	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Warrungaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Wadi	Yedagherry
Mylee	Kureli (for	Khankoor	Sydapore
Russawud	Baugon)	Mulkapoor	Hoad
Sao	Nurningpore	Biswa Bridge	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Bandcoora	Chickmagg
		Jullna‡	Baichoor*‡
		Sheegaum*	

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Bolsur	Koem	Thana
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrchavi
Marine Line	Geolwood	Broach*	Varlad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mahmoods-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Baraipee
Mahalkumee	Bhesiar	Mongaum	Ahmedabad‡
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Bulsbee	Sabarad
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Ktola	Jaokwara
Goregaum	Besleewora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Borewice	Umuisar	Baiwa	Jhend
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wasad	Patree
Bhyndar	Maroloo	Nowlay	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Sanoli	Bhaini

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 0s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KINDLING OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1885.....£300,930
" 1886.....£388,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

NON-PROFIT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LIBERAL REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

RESIDENCE in EUROPEAN rates, when assured here or either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....£1,575,578 3 9 | 1878.....£4,019,15 14 1
1878.....£2,544,828 3 3 | 1885.....£3,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
5, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 50,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 29 10 0	Rs. a. p. 38 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS; Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U.S.A.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G."** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets:

* .. ** .. ***

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Je Liebig TRADE MARK

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

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